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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 11.

Tobin Ouster Dismissed; Ship Sunk Off New Jersey; Restrictions on Tin Cans

The World's Day—February 12, 1942

New England: Judges Dismiss Tobin Ouster

Removal proceedings against Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, brought by several citizens, were dismissed by unanimous decision of three judges of the Superior Court. [Page 2.]

Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth was observed at public and private ceremonies throughout New England. [Page 5.]

Greater Boston's United War Fund drive topped its $7,600,000 goal by $45,163.29 as campaign closed. [Page 5.]

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, told New England shippers he is seeking to co-ordinate all types of transportation in the war effort. [Page 2.]

Five Army fliers were killed in the crash of a muti-motored plane near Bradley Field, Army bomber base at Windsor Locks, Conn. [Page 2.]

Fireworks were outlawed in Massachusetts for the duration of the war by the State Fire Marshal. [Page 2.]

The War: Axis Sinks Tanker Off New Jersey

Atlantic: In daylight the Standard Oil tanker W. L. Steed was torpedoed and sunk off New Jersey, Feb. 2, the Navy reported. Three of the crew of 38 were rescued; three lifeboats containing an undisclosed number of men are missing. This brought the total number of ships sunk off the United States and Canadian Atlantic Coast to 24 since Jan. 12.

In the air: RAF carried out its 52nd raid of the war on the German industrial city of Mannheim, its 112th raid on Brest, and its 66th attack on Le Havre. Berlin alleged Britain lost 67 planes between Jan. 31 and Feb. 10.

Russia: Berlin claimed German, Rumanian, and Croatian forces had driven Russian forces back in the Donets River front where Russian armies were storming the gates of Kharkov. [Page 1.]

Africa: British reports claimed routing of a tank-supported Axis force near El Mechili, but indicated that the front had experienced no new changes.

Philippines: Japanese troops are using as equipment in the attack against United States forces on Bataan Peninsula part of the relief supplies given to Japan by the United States after the 1923 earthquake, General MacArthur reported. Japanese forces occupied Masbate, a small island in the center of the Philippine archipelago.

Singapore: The British garrison was reported to have made four counterattacks against the besiegers, who were gradually pressing on to the suburbs of Singapore City.

Burma: British, having conceded occupation by Japanese of Martaban, key port opposite Moulmein on the Salween River, were expected to find it increasingly difficult to keep the Japanese from Rangoon, 80 miles away by air.

Dutch East Indies: Japanese claimed to have taken Macassar, Capital of the Celebes group.

Washington: Tin Can Output, Use Curtailed

Reductions in the manufacture and restrictions in the use of tin cans under orders of the War Production Board was expected to cut tin can consumption by about 40 per cent, leaving a supply of cans for perishable goods. [Page 3.]

Authorization of $300,000,000 by Congress for unemployment compensation to workers displaced by conversion of industry to war production was challenged before the House Ways and Means Committee as threatening Federal absorption of all State unemployment compensation systems. [Financial Page.]

Legislation to form a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps from volunteers between 20 and 45 for behind-the-lines service was approved by the House Rules Committee.

Americas: Peru Fulfills Border Agreement

Peru's forces have withdrawn from the Ecuadorean Province of El Oro in fulfillment of the Rio de Janeiro settlement of the century-old boundary dispute between the two countries, a Government communique issued at Lima stated.

A 12-week strike against eight gold mines in Ontario was declared ended by the Kirkland Lake local of International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, C. I. O. The strike was called off, the union said, "in the interest of national unity" and "with the primary issue of union recognition unsettled."

In Europe: British Pledge to Russia Met

Material aid to Russia from Britain was fulfilled up to Jan. 31 "with the exception of one tank," British Minster of Production Lord Beaverbrook told the House of Lords. He added that "we must send Russia very shortly immensely increased shipments.

Reichsführer Hitler eulogized Maj. Gen. Fritz Todt, No. 1 Nazi road builder, who was killed this week, at his funeral.

Double summer time—two hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time—will be observed in Britain beginning April 4, it was announced.

National: Halifax Cites Permanent Union

Permanent union of the United Nations is the hope on which a new world may be built, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, declared in a Lincoln's birthday address in Springfield, Ill. [Page 9.]

Diplomatic: Leahy and Pétain Again Confer

Admiral William Leahy, United States Ambassador at Vichy, conferred with Chief of State Pétain and Vice-Premier Darlan for the third time in 10 days, as rumors told of further French supplies being sent to German armed forces. [Page 7.]

Diplomatic activity was focused in Seville, Spain, where Chief of State Francisco Franco met Portuguese Premier Dr. Oliveira Salazar.

A Japanese naval base on the island of Madagascar—off the southeast African coast—is being sought from Vichy by the Japanese Government, according to Allied reports. [Page 7.]

India has been offered representation at the British War Cabinet and on the Pacific War Council. [Page 7.]

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Sabotage Attempt Admitted by Seaman

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 12 (AP)—John George Majus, Philadelphia seaman, pleaded guilty before United States Commissioner Dudley Nebeker to a charge of attempted sabotage on a freighter being reconditioned for Army use.

Commissioner Nebeker ordered Mr. Majus held for the Federal Grand jury.

Weather Predictions

FAIR COLD SNOW WARM

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Willkie Asks Vital Role In War for G.O.P.

Republican leader says basic aim is to stir his party to constructive effort in struggle.

Wendell L. Willkie said this afternoon before the Women's Republican Club of Boston: "If I can stir the great Republican Party to play a constructive part in that struggle for the preservation of freedom, I ask no more.

"Remember, Republicans, this is a time when the trivialities will all be pushed aside.

"If the action taken by the G. O. P. be constructive action, and such as helps to drive us on to those effective measures that must be taken in order for America to win, the Party is bound to return to power."

"I think for the preservation of liberty it is necessary for the G. O. P. eventually to return to power. But it will never do so as the party of negation."

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Characterizing Massachusetts civilian defense activities as outstanding in the nation, Wendell L. Willkie today asserted his belief that civilian defense in other States will become effective only as emphasis is focused on local, rather than national, administration. Thus, in a word, the 1940 Republican Presidential nominee dismissed the current criticism of Mrs. Roosevelt and the OCD appointments of dancers and motion picture actors to remunerative posts.

Mr. Willkie, in Boston to address the Middlesex Club at its Lincoln Day banquet in the Hotel Statler tonight, took the Roosevelt Administration to task for "feeding the people myths and soothing syrups instead of the hard facts."

Indicating that he expected to deal with this subject without gloves in his major address tonight, the first full dress public speech he has made in a month, and the first in New England since the 1940 campaign, Mr. Willkie remarked that in his opinion the American people have the stamina to take news of defeats and failures, that they do not need to be coddled. Indeed, he said, truth-telling is the salvation of democracy.

Cites Rubber Shortage

Pointing to one item of distortion, he spoke of synthetic rubber. "We will not have 400,000 tons of synthetic rubber by next year," he flatly asserted, "we'll be lucky if we have 200,000 tons."

Mr. and Mrs. Willkie arrived in Boston late last night. They were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair Weeks at their West Newton Hill home. Mr. Weeks is Republican National Committeeman for Mass-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

G. O. P. women fete Mrs. Willkie: Page 4.

British Yielding Slowly at Singapore, Tanks and Planes Blast Defenders; London Thinks Nazi Retreat Nears End

Observers suspect Reds have been in contact only with rear guard, with main army intact

BERLIN, Feb. 12 (AP)—The German High Command—in its first claim of gains on the Russian front in many weeks—asserted today that German, Rumanian, and Croatian troops had driven back Russian forces in the Donets River front around Russian-besieged Kharkov.

By Kirke L. Simpson

Wide World War Analyst

Behind a prolonged smoke screen of official accounts of the war in Russia from both Berlin and Moscow, dealing only with reputed enemy casualties in men and war gear, London observers detect evidences that the great German retreat is coming to a halt.

Moscow does not admit that. Berlin and Helsingfors both tell of raging Red Army attacks still being delivered despite staggering losses all the way from north of Leningrad to the Crimea.

There has been for days, however, a significant lack of specific Russian claims, official or unofficial, of new towns of strategic importance retaken. Estimates of Nazi casualties and accounts of numerous "populated places" regained afford little data on which to found tactical or strategic analyses.

Nor is it possible yet to measure the extent to which that amazing Russian winter offensive has crippled Nazi ability to resume a blitzkrieg attack when weather permits. However, it has made even greater inroads on Hitler's reserves of men, equipment and oil than the aggregate of territory retaken by Red Forces would imply. Hitler has lost, too, attack springboards of incalculable value around Moseow and southward in the upper Donets Basin if it is another mighty attempt to destroy Russian armies that he is contemplating.

That may not be his purpose. Berlin has continuously trumpeted forecasts of a greater offensive in Russia in the spring. That has been the excuse presented for surrender of ground so recently won at great cost in German casualties.

Nevertheless, Hitler's experience in Russia may have led to a complete revision of strategy. If Russian expectations, strongly supported by Sir Stafford Cripps, former British Ambassador to Moscow, are borne out, he will localize his spring attack, centering it on his prime objective, which is oil.

International

Gallant Dutch Aid Singapore's Defenders

Men of the Royal Netherlands East Indies Air Force are welcomed to Singapore by British Air Vice-Marshal Pulford when they arrived some time ago to aid the British in the losing fight for Malaya. Overwhelmingly outnumbered in the air and finally left without a base, these Dutch flying heroes continued to put up a gallant fight.

Japanese occupy new area in Philippines; United Nations build Pacific forces.

By The Christian Science Monitor's War Editor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources.

Singapore's defender, General Percival, still in communication with the War Office in London, stated that he had ignored a Japanese call for surrender, but that his outnumbered men were being slowly pressed back by the invader, who was using tanks and dive-bombers.

The British, therefore, holding the eastern half of the island, including the fort in the north, have not been able to stem the Japanese advance round by the west as far as the race course at the northwestern outskirts of Singapore City.

With little to protect them from the steady rain of attacks from bombers and machine-gunning fighter planes, the British are being submitted to the severest test of endurance in their purpose of keeping the Japanese forces engaged as long as possible, giving the United Nations the more time to build up their equipment in the Pacific.

A similarly difficult task falls to General MacArthur at the Philippines, where the Japanese have occupied fresh ground in the small island of Masbate near the center of the Philippines archipelago, and to the British and Dutch at Rangoon and the East Indies, respectively.

Lack of air protection in each case gives the defenders the greatest handicap. Even at the Salween River front in Burma, where General Hutton, the British commander, has just stated that he was in a relatively strong position, with the Chinese opening an attack on the Japanese farther north in Burma, the Japanese have captured the key port of Martaban, bringing them within 80 miles of Rangoon, port for the Burma Road to China.

In the East Indies, the Japanese, who had landed on the Celebes several days ago and were heading for Macassar, capital of the group, claimed to have completely occupied the city.

On the hopeful side is the assurance radiocast to Singapore by Britain's Colonial Secretary, Lord Moyne, and constantly repeated from both sides of the Atlantic, that the Pacific command is building up its forces which are bound ultimately to drive the Japanese out of their rapid succession of preliminary gains.

Singapore:

The British Imperial defenders of Singapore were exacting a high price against the Japanese, but appeared to be slowly yielding.

Singapore dispatches said that the battle lines were moving steadily closer to Singapore after bitter counterattacks by British infantry, supported by a powerful artillery barrage, drove the Japanese back at several points north of the city.

During the night Singapore's guns heavily bombarded Japanese positions across the Straits of Johore northeast of the island, a direction whence no Japanese attack has developed.

British and Japanese artillery exchanged the heaviest fire throughout.

Shells from the enemy's 5.9 guns exploded steadily in the northern part of the city while Japanese dive-bombers and high level bombers were in action incessantly over the island.

Heavy counterattacks by British Imperial infantrymen, supported

Continued on Page 10, Column 8

Singapore badly unprepared, reporter says: Page 6.

Correction

Reports of the escape from France of Georges Mandel, former Cabinet Minister, have proven erroneous. The dispatch radioed from Lisbon, was carried by The Christion Science Monitor yesterday.

Corrected information discloses that it was Pierre Mendes-France, Undersecretary for Finance in the Blum Cabinet, who had escaped via Portugal. He has arrived in London to join the Free French.

Allied Necessity: To Hit Hard at Once; Singapore Not Designed as a Fortress

By Joseph G Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—The United Nations must use the soundest strategy, the utmost speed and vast quantities of new troops and matériel if they are to prevent the Japanese from sweeping into India and Australia following the bitter British defeat at Singapore, according to sober Washington analyses of the Far Eastern situation.

Refusing to blink at the fact that the Allied position is very grave, military and naval officials are now talking in terms of what needs to be done if the Western Powers are to retain a sufficient number of strongholds in the Southwestern Pacific to enable them to launch a counteroffensive against the Japanese.

Although the United Nations, particularly the United States, are striving to build up reservoirs of strength in British Oceania and the Netherlands East Indies, many observers here doubt if Allied reinforcements have been begun to offset the significant gains made by Japan in Malaya, Singapore, Burma, Celebes, Borneo, Amboina, New Britain, and the Philippines.

New Zealanders Warned

The urgency of the present situation was underlined today when American Vice-Admiral Herbert F. Leary, commander of the newly designated Anzac Naval Forces, warned New Zealanders to prepare for a possible Japanese attack. New Zealand today is almost as far removed from the main theater of war as are the Hawaiian Islands.

Simultaneously, Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee and in close touch with Navy Department opinion, declared that "we should do everything possible to hold Australia,

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

U. S. Troops Sent To Caribbean Isles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 12

A contingent of United States troops has been sent to Curaçao and Aruba to assist the Netherlands' armed forces in protecting those oil-rich Caribbean islands and their refineries.

The State Department, making the announcement, said that the United States forces will operate under general supervision of the Governor of Curaçao, and that Venezuela had indicated its approval of the measure.

Story and map: Page 10.

By Maj. T. H. Thomas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Today we stand beleaguered in our island fortress."

Lieut. Gen. A. E. Percival's proclamation to the people of Singapore was a terse and candid summing up of the long retirement action in Malaya. Taken literally, as a description of the military situation then impending, the phrase would have been singularly misleading.

Singapore is an island, and it was then beleaguered, but it was not a fortress in any possible sense of the word. At no time was it intended to serve as one—nothing in the position itself or in its elaborate development as a naval base in the postwar years prepared it in any way to stand out against an attack from the mainland. Never, in all that time, was it ever conceived that such a contingency might arise.

The dockyards and workshops and other apparatus of the naval base, as well as the main air base, were laid out, logically and sensibly, on the landward side—in the sheltered waters of Johore Strait. In the so-called "siege" which began so short a time ago, these installations which made up the raison d'être of Singapore as a military position, found themselves directly in the front line. They would have been wrecked at the very start by enemy artillery fire—even if the defense had been maintained for months.

Correspondingly, the long-range heavy guns which defend Singapore were sited so as to cover the approaches by sea. These guns were, of course, heavily protected by concrete and armor, but this whole pattern of gun emplacements did not make up a "fortress." This type of gun is of little use against a methodical advance by land—and there would have been no

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Harvard May Rent Dormitories to U. S.

By William R. Frye

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In one sweep of a Dean's hand across the dotted line of an official document, Harvard today put aside for the war duration its colorful system of aristocratic social clubs and vacated as of September its ivy-covered, red-brick dormitories in the Yard.

Harvard officials, contacted in Cambridge today, said they hoped to rent the empty rooms, which now house freshmen, to the United States Government for military or naval training purposes.

The University's draft-depleted student body will be concentrated for the duration of the war in the relatively new and luxurious upperclassman Houses on the banks of the Charles River.

Official Notice

The official dictum of Dean A. Chester Hanford, behind the conservative phraseology of which so much was apparently hidden, read as follows:

"Beginning with students who enter Harvard College with the Class of 1945, it has . . . been ruled that all undergraduates except those who live at home or who are permitted by the Dean to live elsewhere shall reside in the Houses."

This will leave vacant about 700 rooms in dormitories set amidst Harvard elms in the 300-year-old Yard.

Co-eds newly admitted to Harvard's regular summer session will join with summer school students in occupying the dorms this June to September, officials said they "expected."

What will be done with the empty buildings after that remains a mystery.

High officials close to Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, admitted today that the University had been in correspondence with the Navy on the subject of dormitory renting and had indicated the College's willingness "to play ball."

Dean Hanford's dictum is clear in the heavy blow it deals the traditional student social clubs—the Porcellian, the Hasty Pudding, the D. U., the Fly, and half a dozen others.

Clubs are not outlawed, but students may no longer live in them, and if they eat there, it will only be at considerable financial sacrifice.

Meals in Houses

Future clubmen, if any, will be required to take rooms in the Houses and to pay for 21 meals there whether or not they eat them. If a few old-line Cabots, Lowells, and Lodges still insist on meals in the clubby atmosphere of their peers, then they will pay twice for every breakfast, lunch, and supper.

Exception is made for sophomores and juniors now in the clubs "because some of them have already made more or less permanent arrangements," Dean Hanford said in what was interpreted as a gesture of conciliation to Harvard's aristocratic tradition.

Reason for the moves was given by officials today as desire for economy. Half-filled Houses and Yard dormitories would be highly expensive to run, they pointed out.

Some crowding may be necessary to get all undergraduates into the seven riverside Houses, but plans have already been announced for doubling up of some suites. The Selective Service Act has drawn heavily on Harvard's student body, and is expected to have even greater effect.

Whether or not the Army or Navy would step in to rent Yard dormitories is a subject of interested speculation at the College today.

Ground Schools

The United States Navy announced Feb. 1 that four large universities would be used as ground schools for training of 30,000 pilots a year. On Feb. 6 the Navy designated the Universities of Georgia and Iowa as two of the four. Others have not yet been named.

During the World War, Harvard housed the Cadet School for the First Naval District, and Cambridge Common was covered with temporary barracks. Total enrollment in the School at one time reached 5,000.

Officials of the Harvard administration said today their correspondence with the Navy had included a request from the Navy to estimate the number of students they could house in college dormitories.

The officials added that the Navy had "presumably" corresponded similarly with other universities.

Second in Series Of Blackout Orders

Following is the second of a series of official recommendations from the Boston Committee on Public Safety for civilian conduct during the practice blackout scheduled for next Tuesday, Feb. 17, from 10 to 10:20 p. m.

If in a theater, restaurant, hotel, church or other public building when the blackout begins, remain inside until it is over.

In all theaters, hotels, the Boston Garden and Boston Arena, any one who attempts to leave during the blackout will be requested by a doorman to remain inside. Obey that warning.

Restaurants, unless they have lobbies, will not open their doors for incoming or outgoing patrons during the blackout. Do not try to break that ruling.

KEEP OFF THE STREETS.

Licenses to Curb Japanese Proposed on Pacific Coast

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 12—Controversial fogs that have swirled around the question of "what to do about Japanese-Americans living in vital defense and military areas" appear to be clearing. The confusion of opinion on the Pacific Coast and between here and Washington, is steadying around the suggestion that a widespread licensing system be put into effect, and that all civilians, alien and citizen alike, be evacuated from such areas unless specially licensed by military authority to abide there.

Although details of the proposed plan have not been made public here, it is supposed that no alien would be licensed to remain in the forbidden zones, and that only those citizens would be licensed whose loyalty is beyond question. This would remove most citizen Japanese as well as their alien parents from the restricted zones. Also, it doubtless would bar thousands of European aliens and some white Americans whose loyalties are questionable.

The plan has the merit, on the face of it at least, of avoiding discrimination against any certain class or race within the population. At the same time it could be enforced effectively to keep all Japanese, whether alien or citizen, out of areas where sabotage or "fifth-column" activity of any of their number might work vital harm.

It is suggested that, by extending the restricted areas little by little, possibly by Presidential order, the protective device ultimately could be made to include all of California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska. Crops which must be harvested by their alien-Japanese owners complicate the immediate problem.

It is pointed out by some who are versed in the law that, although

Continued on Page 18, Column 7

Ouster Proceedings Taken Against Mayor Tobin Are Unanimously Dismissed

Judges Hand Down Finding; Appeal Is Considered Likely

Three Suffolk Superior Court judges today unanimously dismissed the ouster proceedings against Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, charged by five voters with corrupt practices in the recent municipal election.

The decision dismissing the removal petition was a major victory for the Mayor who had previously suffered several setbacks in the litigation, current since the first of the year.

Indications that Counsel for the five voters intend to carry the ouster fight to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts were almost immediately apparent. Albert West, one of the three attorneys representing the voters, asked the court to "report" the case to the high court.

Sense of Relief

Judge Joseph Walsh, presiding on the three-man tribunal, instructed the attorney that such a request must be made in writing within 24 hours of the decision.

Miss Marian Clarke Nichols, one of the five voters, later issued instructions to Mr. West to "exhaust every legal means to have the case reported to the Supreme Court." Mr. West stated that Miss Nichols intends to initiate proceedings for an inquest in Boston Municipal Court if she is unable to bring the matter before the Supreme Court.

News that the case against Mayor Tobin had been tossed out of Court spread like wildfire through the City Hall this morning, and there was apparent a very evident sense of relief and jubilation among workers there. While they had not said very much about the case in the past, nevertheless they have felt a certain amount of uncertainty, because anything might happen in court.

Mayor Tobin was at home when the news broke, and his telephone was flooded with calls.

The three judges were nearly an hour late in opening this morning's session of the court. As they sat down, Judge Walsh handed the numerous motions, briefs, petitions and other legal papers to Court Clerk Frank Murphy and announced:

"The Court has considered the arguments of counsel, consulted authorities, and after careful consideration the Court determined that the motion to amend the election petition is denied and the election petition should be dismissed. I hand you, Mr. Clerk, an order to this effect."

Judge Walsh, with his colleagues, Judges Jesse W. Morton, Jr., and James C. Donnelly, immediately arose to leave the court.

Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor, counsel with Mr. West, and Judge Emil E. Fuchs for the petitioners, halted the recess by asking,

"May I ask whether the decision of your honors was unanimous?"

"It was," Judge Walsh said.

Mr. West then made his request for an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Like a Bombshell

Announcement of the decision apparently came like a bombshell to the five petitioners and the courtroom spectators who waited more than an hour for the court to appear. The chatter of the audience following the decision brought cries of "order" and "silence" from the court officers.

This was virtually the first, and apparently a decisive victory for the Mayor. Previously a single justice of the Suffolk Superior Court had found there was "reasonable cause to believe" that corrupt practices had been committed. The single justice then referred the case to the three-man court. During the month and a half since the inception of the litigation the ouster proceedings had been featured by more than a score of motions and counter motions, petitions and requests for rulings. The five voters sought to add to their number first two more voters and then nine more. Two of the original petitioners attempted to withdraw from the case.

Mayor Tobin, through counsel, contended in his brief that the court had no jurisdiction in the case. These legal steps culminated on Tuesday following a day and a half of oral arguments. Counsel for the Mayor were: Hugh D. McLellan, making his first appearance in court since his resignation from the Federal District Court of Massachusetts; Edward M. Dangel, and Timothy F. Callahan.

By a Staff Photographer

G. O. P. Leader Confers With Governor Saltonstall

Wendell L. Willkie, former Republican candidate for President, called on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall this morning, after which he accompanied the Governor to a luncheon at the Union Club. Later, both went to the Women's Republican Club, where Mrs. Willkie spoke. Shown here in the Governor's Office at the State House (left to right) are Sinclair Weeks, Republican National Committeeman, who was host to Mr. and Mrs. Willkie last night; Mr. Willkie; Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, Director of Protection of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and Governor Saltonstall.

No Fireworks In Bay State Till War Ends

Sale and use of fireworks was banned in Massachusetts today for the duration of the war by Stephen T. Garrity, State Fire Marshal.

Mr. Garrity's action was taken as "a protection against 'fifth column' work and possible public scares," his office said.

The ban was announced in a letter sent by the Fire Marshal to every fire chief in Massachusetts. In the letter Mr. Garrity rescinded the authority he has previously granted to fire chiefs to issue permits for the manufacture, use, sale, and transportation of fireworks.

This authority reverts to the Fire Marshal, who intends that it will not be used for the war duration, his office said.

Even the usual municipally staged displays on July 4 and June 17 are prohibited, it was disclosed.

The plan is to avoid any unusual and undue noise which might alarm the public by giving them the impression that an air raid is in progress, it was pointed out.

The fireworks ban undoubtedly will be hailed by various groups in Massachusetts which have been working for legislation to prohibit sales of fireworks to the public. These groups made an unsuccessful attempt before the 1941 Legislature to gain legislation under which only municipal fireworks displays be permitted.

Debt Canceling Inquiry Asked

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today asked Robert T. Bushnell, Massachusetts Attorney General, to investigate circumstances surrounding cancellation of a $39,609 debt for rental of the Hotel Nantasket, Metropolitan District Commission property, and to seek a proper settlement.

Governor Saltonstall's request came after Thomas J. Buckley, State Auditor, demanded that the debt be reinstated in the M. D. C. account and be turned over to the Attorney General for collection.

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Willkie Urges Emphasis Be Put on Local Defense

Continued from Page 1

achusetts. Mr. Willkie was up early, reading the morning papers at the breakfast table, and commenting on a wide range of topics.

One of these was the frequent speculation that he might take a high Government position.

"None has been offered," said Mr. Willkie. "If one were offered, I would be in a tight position, for every American wants to serve his Country now in any way he can. But if you were to ask me whether I want a Government position my answer would be, no."

This led into a remark about his recent White House visit. Mr. Willkie laughed uproariously. "All the newspapers wrote about that," he said, "but as a matter of fact I scarcely saw the President, just shook hands with him briefly. I was there to see Winston Churchill, and spent an hour with him. None of the newspaper boys knew it, or told it, if they did."

The writer then asked whether he felt that developments in Singapore would mean an end to the Churchill Cabinet. Mr. Willkie replied that of course he had no intimate knowledge of British politics, but that his impression was that Mr. Churchill had a very strong hold on the imaginations of the British people and he "guessed Winston would ride through."

The talk turned to 1944 and the possibility he might again carry the Republican banner.

"The answer to that, obviously, is that I don't know. I really have only three big interests at this time. The first is to convince the American people that this is a total war, to make them see that this is the most titanic struggle in history. It is a struggle between two diametrically opposed ways of life, totalitarianism and democracy. It is a death struggle. It has been going on for some time now. The war is only a phase of that struggle. Things like Pearl Harbor are only incidents. I want Americans to become alert to this true picture.

"Secondly, I want to stir the people into demanding the facts. Nobody is trying harder than myself to get the truth before the people.

Definite Activities Pattern

"Thirdly, I want to canalize this public knowledge into an active force. That is why I kept hounding at the idea of a single administrator for defense production. I shall continue to speak about things I feel are wrong and to work for their constructive correction."

Against the background of his philosophy about his present position, Mr. Willkie's activities take on a definite pattern.

It explains why he feels he has a useful function now, perhaps more useful than serving as a Government officer. It explains why he looks above personalities in the present world scene to the central fact of the collision between the thought of totalitarianism and the idea of democracy.

Mr. Willkie, a little more robust than he was during the Presidential campaign and decidedly more rested, retains that spark of informality and Middle Western friendliness which endeared him to so many during his arduous electioneering.

Holds Press Conference

He left the Weeks residence in company with Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Needham, and George Rowell, State G. O. P. Chairman, to pay a brief call on William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, after which he proceeded to the State House where he conferred with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Republican leaders for a few minutes.

This was followed by a press conference at which he faced the usual barrage of questions:

Q. "How long will the war last?"

A. "If Japan's rate of conquest continues, it will be a long war, I'd say three to five years."

Q. "Will you meet the champ again in 1944?"

A. "I hope to be a force in the campaign, but I am more interested in seeing that we have an election in 1944."

Q. "Should we send an AEF to invade Germany?"

A. "That's a question for Army and Naval experts. If they advise it as necessary to win the war, I should say yes."

Q. "Will you participate, for or against, in any of the Congressional elections?"

A. "I haven't made up my mind."

Q. "What about the OCD?"

It was in answer to this question that Mr. Willkie neatly sidestepped involving himself in the controversy that has swirled around Mrs. Roosevelt since appointment of Mayris Chaney, dancer, and Melvyn Douglas, motion picture actor, to serve in the OCD. Mr. Willkie advocated local management for civilian defense, conceding that some form of overall co-ordination might be necessary from Washington.

Mr. Willkie had lunch with Governor Saltonstall. Later the two joined Mrs. Willkie, who was guest of honor at a special luncheon at the Women's Republican Club.

This afternoon Mr. Willkie made a record for rebroadcast to England and the Continent over short wave station WRUL.

He turned to the Statler to rest for tonight's address. Tickets for the affair have been exhausted for some weeks. Mr. Rowell says it will be the largest such gathering in the Middlesex Club's history.

In a previous interview last night, on his arrival at Boston, Mr. Willkie charged that the people are not being told the truth about the war effort. Mentioning specifically the rubber situation, he declared that if something drastic isn't done to meet it, this country by 1944 "will not even have enough rubber for military supplies."

Quoting a recent statement of Jesse Jones, Reconstruction Finance Corporation head, on the rubber problem, Mr. Willkie challenged the accuracy of Mr. Jones' prediction of 400,000 tons of synthetic rubber by 1943.

"That is not the truth," he said. "The facts are that we will in 1942 produce less than 50,000 tons of synthetic rubber. I have the figures here in my pocket and have been studying the problem.

"Under the present setup for 1943, not over 200,000 tons of synthetic rubber will be produced. At the end of 1943, this will mean that there will be no civilian use of rubber at all."

Army Plane Crash Kills 5 U. S. Fliers

WINDSOR LOCKS, Conn., Feb. 12 (AP)—Five Army fliers were killed and a sixth was reported missing in the crash of their multi-motored plane on a routine flight yesterday, between East Granby and Tariffville, just west of Bradley Field, here.

Army officers at the field said in their brief announcement of the tragedy that an open parachute had been picked up near East Willington, Conn., but no trace of its occupant was found. They withheld the name of the missing man but said that the next of kin of the others had been notified.

The fatalities: Second Lieut. Walter C. Boyle of (621 Cass Street) La Crosse, Wis.; Staff Sergt. Michael Kaufam of (13 Elm Plains) Windsor Locks; Sergt. Gordon G. Johnson of (132 Susquehana Avenue) Renovo, Pa.; Sergt. John T. Howey, Jr., of (613 West 138th Street) New York City; Sergt. Thomas F. Quinn of (7084 Ruskin Lane) Upper Darby, Pa.

Eastman Calls For Transport Co-ordination

Plans to co-ordinate all the transportation facilities of the nation in order to get "every ounce of use out of every available transport, to eliminate duplication of effort and wasted mileage" were announced today by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, in an address to 1,500 New England shipping officials, in Boston.

Declaring that the nation scarcely had awakened to the fact that "we are at war" Mr. Eastman made it clear that the government did not intend to take over the transportation industry but it did propose to make full use of every truck on the highway, every ship on the sea and every freight car on the rails.

He alluded to the increasing seriousness of shipping delays and difficulties in getting the materials of war to and from the factories. He said the plan being worked out by his office would require voluntary co-operation of shippers and trucking companies to the end that every transportation vehicle would leave the terminals with full loads and not half-loads.

Emergency Meeting

Mr. Eastman was speaking at an emergency meeting of the New England Shippers Advisory Board at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The meeting was called by William H. Day, General Chairman because of the realization that freight cars were being use dfor storage at terminal points when they were sorely needed for transportation.

The co-ordination plan probably would become effective he added within three weeks.

While Mr. Eastman did not exactly say it in so many words, his statements indicated that he was seeking to avoid a possible shortage of transportation facilities.

He said: "We must make 100 per cent use of our national energy and resources. We must get the last ounce of use out of our transportation facilities."

He felt that in some communities real results could be obtained by the co-ordination of rail and highway transports. Getting maximum use from buses, and trucks, he said, is as important if not more so than full utilization of the rails, since trucks will bear the brunt of the tire shortage.

Highway Trucking

The war, he added, will forcibly demonstrate to the rails the great need of highway trucking. The transportation system he concluded, is so geared to the use of trucks that loss of these services would be crippling.

He told members of the advisory board that it would do no good to load and unload freight cars on a seven-day-week basis if there was a "week-end blackout" of car placement and switching by railroads.

"In my campaign to secure maximum use of cars and locomotives," he asserted, "clearly it is the carrier's function to increase the speed of line haul movement and to cut to a minimum the time between train terminal and siding, the time awaiting loads and empty cross-haul mileage."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"If Abe Lincoln Had Lived in the West End" will be the subject of a talk by Joseph Lee Jr., former School Committeeman, when he addresses the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation Forum at the West End Health Unit, 25 Blossom Street, at 7 p. m.

Lincoln Night at the Boston City Club. Public exercises have been arranged on a wide scale for the 133rd anniversary of the birth of this great American President. There will be music—chorus and organ; colorful pageantry—military, naval, and civilian; dramatized incidents from Lincoln's career—by costumed actors on stage; motion pictures—"Lincoln in the White House;" and a finale comprising an Assembly of Flags with the audience and cast singing the National Anthem. Musical prelude begins at 7:30 with the program swinging into action at 7:45 p. m. In the auditorium of the Boston City Club, Ashburton Place.

Highlights in the career of Abraham Lincoln will be discussed by Robert C. Wilson, Assistant Registrar of Voters in the Boston Election Department, when he appears as guest speaker before the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation Forum at the Parker Hill Branch of the Boston Public Library, 1497 Tremont Street, Roxbury, at 8 p. m.

"Abraham Lincoln—The Legendary and the Real Lincoln," will be the title of a talk by Dr. F. Lauriston Bullard, President of the Boston Lincoln Group, At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m. Open free to the public.

Friday

World Day of Prayer Services will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral, Tremont Street, with Ruth Gordon and Mrs. Ernest L. Mills leading. On this day of good-will reaching across all border lines, women in more than 50 countries will offer prayers for a righteous peace. Services at 10 a. m.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Flowers in Design" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLD SNOW WARM — TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderately cold tonight and afternoon with temperature remaining below freezing today, then falling well below freezing again tonight. Gentle to moderate winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Southwestern Maine: Continued cold tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 9:32 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Friday, 10:13 a. m.; height, 10.6 feet.
Lights all vehicles by 5:43 p. m.

Out-of-Towners Are Warned Blackout Is Not a Sideshow

Out-of-towners wishing to see Boston's trial blackout next Tuesday night faced an admonition today from the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety that they abandon the idea.

The best place from which to see the blackout anyway would be from some prominent point outside the city, not from a Boston street, officials of the Boston Committee on Public Safety added.

Although automobiles entering the city early in the evening will not be stopped, all vehicular traffic is to halt at 10 p. m. when the trial darkness begins. This will apply to cars and mass transportation units, except trains, approaching the city limits.

Emphasizing that there will be enough confusion on streets and street car and subway lines without an unusual influx from the suburbs, local safety officials requested suburbanites not to try to attend the blackout as a show.

Still Working Out Details

Officials of the Boston Committee today were still working through the countless details of preparation. In a "seminar" on the blackout for newspapermen, they told ways in which many items have been worked out.

The city will be heavily guarded, with 12,000 air raid wardens and 4,000 auxiliary police augmenting the regular police force by about eight times. All regular policemen will be on duty.

Policemen have authority to issue "any orders" during the blackout for clearing the streets, etc. So do auxiliary police, whose status is just the same as a regular officer on duty. Wardens will "assist" the police with powers to be defined by the Police Department. Auxiliary police and wardens will not be armed. The former will have badges; the latter will be identified by a handkerchief used as an arm band, and will carry identification cards.

Business establishments are urged to function as usual, but to permit customers to enter or leave during the 20-minute period only if the entrance-way is arranged so that no light can escape to the outside.

Don't Get Caught in a Bus

At ten o'clock street cars and busses will halt. Passengers will be permitted to leave the vehicles if they wish, although it is suggested that they remain seated. If they leave the vehicles, they will have to find refuge in doorways, etc., because police and wardens will order them off the streets.

Whether or not householders open their homes to strangers is entirely up to them individually, Committee officials stated. They are not required to take in strangers, nor are they prohibited from doing so. John J. Walsh, Chairman of the Boston Committee, presumed that residents might admit strangers "if they look all right."

One or two war industrial plants, whose processes require light and can't be interrupted, may be exempted from the blackout order, Mr. Walsh said. Any such cases will be announced, and citizens were urged by Mr. Walsh not to take it upon themselves, by violence or otherwise, to try to compel a blackout. That is a job for police and wardens.

If an individual defies a warden's order that any light be turned off, prosecution can follow, it was emphasized. "We mean business," said Mr. Walsh.

Stay Indoors, Good Advice

The oft-repeated admonition for persons to stay indoors, off the streets, was re-emphasized by the Committee today.

Shopkeepers were reminded to turn off all lights, including those in front of their establishments, before locking up and going home.

Only exception would be an inside light so shielded that it wouldn't shine outside.

Residents leaving their homes for the evening were especially urged to make certain that no light which might shine outdoors is left on. Carelessness in this regard was described by Marc Peter, Regional Blackout Consultant for New England, as the greatest single failure of co-operation in other centers which have held practice tests.

Parents were particularly asked to see that children are indoors during the period. The test was arranged for 10 p. m. in the hope that children would be in bed, Mr. Walsh explained. Many needless accidents can be prevented by caution in this regard.

Use of flashlights is not prohibited, but one is urged to use them only in emergency, and then to be sure they are always pointed downward. Large spotlights should not be used. Smoking is prohibited.

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, chief blackout officer for Boston, commented that tests have shown blue lights to be worse, not better, than other colored lights from the standpoint of a blackout. A blue flashlight can be seen more easily from the sky than even a red light, he stated.

Sirens Expected to Be Ready

Only emergency vehicles will be allowed to move during the test. Even police prowl cars will be halted—unless, of course, they are called to an emergency. Fire trucks will operate, if necessary, with full headlights inasmuch as they have no facilities yet for dimming lights. Ambulances will operate and physicians will be allowed to answer emergency calls.

It is hoped that the city's signal siren system will be completed in time for use in announcing the blackout and the "all-clear." Most of the 15 sirens have been installed. Announcement on this point is expected later.

In case of fire, one will still be able to find a fire box. Lights on these boxes have been painted so that they only shine downward in a narrow beam. Each box will be guarded by an auiliary fireman to prevent sounding of false alarms.

Finally, Mr. Walsh and his colleagues earnestly urged the public to read the newspapers. By this medium civilian defense officials are informing the public of just what is to occur and how each individual should help. Additional material is to be published between now and next Tuesday night.

State House Blackout

During next Tuesday's blackout, key State departments will be manned by skeleton forces just as they would be during an actual air-raid at night time, it was revealed today. The department includes the Governor's office, the Adjutant General's office, the State Department of Public Utilities and possibly the State Department of Correction.

Gustave F. Everberg, State Superintendent of Buildings, plans to have one office in each department equipped with blackout curtains so that they may be used for work during such periods. Wherever possible, offices without windows will be used. During the Tuesday blackout the State House will be guarded carefully to prevent sabotage, Mr. Everberg said.

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Beans Must Get Out of Cans; 'Retreads' Rationing Feb. 19

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 — As motorists' hopes of getting tires recapped and retreaded went glimmering, the War Production Board sent the food industry scurrying to find new ways of packaging baked beans, baking powder, dog food and other types of nonperishable goods that usually come in tin cans.

The WPB move to curtail drastically the use of cans—because the United States has imported most of its tin from the Malay Peninsula, now in the hands of the Japanese—was accompanied by a nonhoarding warning to housewives from the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc.

Anticipating a tin shortage, the food industry has been carrying on container research for more than a year. If housewives do not instigate raids on the diminishing supply of canned goods covered in the WPB order, the effects of the curtailment will not be felt until next fall, by which time new types of packaging will be in use, a food industry spokesman said.

Rubber Picture Darkens

Advance of the Japanese in the Far East has also made the rubber situation about as black as it could be, leading the WPB to take new steps to limit civilian consumption in the United States.

New rubber conservation WPB moves included: imposition of rationing regulations on recapped and retreaded tires, almost as stringent as those applying to new tires, to be invoked Feb. 19.

More drastic restrictions on the use of crude rubber in a number of "essential" rubber products such as firemen's coats, overshoes, bicycle tires and "gym" shoes, to save at least 25,000 tons of rubber a year.

The few civilian automobile tires that are made for use by health and welfare services will have approximately 15 per cent less new rubber in them.

The rationing imposed on retreading and recapping of tires will probably mean, the WPB said, "that there will be no crude rubber available for retreading except for the small number of vehicles already eligible to obtain new tires and tubes."

In other words, the average motorist not engaged in an "essential" service may have to abandon his car sooner than he otherwise would if he could get his tires retreaded. On the other hand, there is the possibility of a gasoline shortage on the East and West Coast, due to tanker sinkings that may curtail driving anyway.

Between now and Feb. 19, all persons who now have tires in retreading establishments can arrange either to have the work completed or get their old tires back. After that date no tires can be retreaded without a specific order from a rationing board.

Rubber items to be made with less rubber in the future, under the WPB order, include hose and tubes; transmission belts, protective clothing, jar rings, tennis and gym shoes, waterproof boots, overshoes, tires, tubes and retreading materials.

Big Cut in Tinned Items

The WPB tin can order that will force manufacturers to put up baked beans, beer, spices and many condiments and some types of soup in containers not made of tin cut sharply into a variety of canned products. Types of food that can be canned in unlimited quantities include fruits and vegetables which would spoil if not tightly sealed. Tomato juice is the only juice on the unlimited packing list, and it cannot be put up in cans smaller than 12-ounce size. At present tomato juice is packed in more than 30 different sized cans.

Canned condensed soup is on the unlimited list, but "other soups, broths, and chowders are permitted only 25 per cent of their 1940 pack and may not be packed at all after June 30."

Only vegetables to be put up in unlimited quantities are: Asparagus, beans, corn, peas, tomatoes and tomato products, and baby foods. Beans must be packed fresh, not dried. Corn must be sweet and off the cob. Salmon, sardines, and tuna fish are also on the unlimited list.

Other food products will be canned only in half or one fourth normal quantities. But many of them will reach the market in other types of packaging and preserving.

Tire Control

OTTAWA, Feb. 12 (AP)—Terms for sale of used and retraded tires and tubes were placed under strict control here in an order issued by Supplies Controller Alan H. Williamson.

The new order provides that used tires or tubes may be sold only at prices equivalent to prices charged for used tires or tubes in similar condition during the basic period—Sept. 15 to Oct. 11, 1941—and "in no case at more than 75 per cent of the published retail price for a new tire, tube or casing of the same size, brand and grade."

The ruling requires also that motor vehicles owners must turn in to the dealer a tire or tube of corresponding size before purchasing a used, repaired, retreaded or recapped tire or tube.

"He (the vehicle owner) will receive no trade-in allowance of any kind," Mr. Williamson said.

Synthetic Rubber

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Minister of Production Lord Beaverbrook told the House of Lords today that the Washington Combined Raw Materials Board plans to produce 400,000 tons of synthetic rubber, annually, of which Britain expects to get 50,000 tons.

In the Wake of Japan's Attack on U. S.

Wide World

The Nation's Youth Answer Challenge Hurled by Tokyo

Recruits for the United States Navy form a "W" for Wake Island as they lined up at Los Angeles, Calif., to be sworn into service by Lieut. Commander Gene Tunney. They are typical of the thousands of young men from all parts of the nation who have enlisted in the armed forces since the war in the Pacific began last Dec. 7.

Buyer for WPB Opposes Blanket Limit of Profits

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 — The Truman Special Defense Committee of the Senate had its first look today at Douglas MacKeachie, Director of Purchases of the War Production Board. They gathered by his name that he was a Scot and they found that he was striving to drive bargains and save the United States money in the biggest expenditure of billions in history while at the same time speeding it on.

Mr. MacKeachie indicated that he does not favor a blanket limitation on profits such as has been proposed before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee as a result of disclosures of excessive profits. Mr. MacKeachie said it was "impossible to develop any limitation on profits within a contract that would be equitable" and cited the gamut of production it would have to run, from links on a tank tread to a battleship.

"It would be difficult to set any formula that would be at all sound," he declared. "The soundest way," he added, "would be to scrutinize contracts with the new audit and review procedure being set up and see that prices are kept at a reasonable level and that excess profits are thereafter recaptured."

The Truman Committee learned that Mr. MacKeachie is the Purchasing Director of the New England Division of the A. & P. groceries, the biggest chain store outfit in the world. They found Mr. MacKeachie a quietly alert chartered accountant-looking individual, who was obviously given to Scottish understatement but who repeatedly emphasized there was great room for "encouragement" in the way war production is picking up.

The WPB has laid down three basic policies for purchasing, witness said.

War production contracts will be based on negotiation rather than on competitive bids.

Contracts for standard commercial items will be allocated, where possible, to smaller firms while the larger firms are given more specialized work.

Revised Clause

The contracts will contain a resubmission or review clause, following the recommendation of the Truman Committee.

Mr. MacKeachie also said that a new auditing staff is being set up under Dr. Saunders, head of the Accountancy School at Harvard University.

The witness went into some of the details of new purchases. Sponge rubber, he said, has had to be taken out of tanks, where it was used as a protection for soldiers over rough terrain, because of the rubber shortage. Army trucks are being re-designed to have fewer tires. An all aluminum gasoline carrying truck for airports has been redesigned with sheet steel.

Hugh Fulton, Committee Counsel, ridiculed the requirement of long staple yarns for soldiers' underwear, calling it an unnecessary expense.

"Our whole equipment of troops changed after Dec. 7," the witness replied. "Then it was a draft army whereas now it is a war army."

As one example, he said, sheets have been eliminated from the beds and many other "frills" have gone out.

Aluminum Pay Gap Narrower

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The National War Labor Board laid down a policy today of narrowing North-South wage differentials by directing the Aluminum Company of America to "take the lead" and increase wages of Congress of Industrial Organizations workers in two southern plants by a minimum of seven cents an hour.

It was understood here the company would accept the decision "under protest." It planned a statement later.

The Board held that immediate complete elimination of the generally recognized wage differential would have "an undesirable disrupting effect" on the entire economy of the involved areas which "should be avoided during the war period," but stated in a 7 to 4 opinion:

"Gradual and steady progress toward the final adjustment sought by the union (which was complete elimination of the differential) in this case is obviously sounder labor economics than the adoption of a policy which will discourage industrial expansion in the South.

"Unless some industry takes the lead toward solving this complicated problem of wage economics no wage progress can be made."

It said Alcoa was "in a very good position in the Alcoa (Tennessee) and Badin (North Carolina) areas to set an example and take the lead in the narrowing of the North-South wage differential."

The four board members representing employers signed a dissenting opinion which held:

"The question of the obligation of any company to be the leader in a given area in advancing wages and rates of pay is, to say the least, a mixed social and economic problem and not one to be settled by this Board."

It asserted that too drastic a narrowing of the differential—which it claimed the majority action to be—"might easily more than offset any benefits that would accrue" by upsetting southern economy.

By another split vote the Board granted higher pay for night shift workers at Alcoa's new Kingston, Pa., plant. It gave a 3-cent hourly premium for the "B" shift, 3 to 11 p. m.) and a 5-cent increase for the "C" shift (11 p. m. to 7 a. m.).

Wayne L. Morse, who wrote the majority opinion in the North-South aspect of the long-fought Alcoa dispute, wrote the dissent on the night shift question, holding the night bonus should be higher as a "work incentive" essential to round-the-clock war time production. He was joined by the labor members, making the Board tally 7 to 5.

Five plants and 18,925 workers were involved in the North-South dispute, a holdover from the old National Defense Meditation Board.

The seven-cent narrowing of the North-South wage differential makes the margin between the Northern plants—New Kensington, Detroit, and Edgewater, N. J.—and the Southern plants—Badin, N. C., and Alcoa, Tenn.—11 to 13 cents instead of 18 to 20 cents.

Local Draft Boards Prepare To List Men Between 20 and 45

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Local draft boards all over the country are putting finishing touches on arrangements for the Feb. 15 and 16 selective service registration, third of the war.

Required to register this time are all men who were 20 years of age on or before Dec. 31, 1941, and who will not be 45 or over on Feb. 16, 1942. Those who have already signed up will not need to register again.

In many places, especially in large industrial areas, arrangements are being made for registration offices to be open on Saturday, Feb. 14, as well as on Sunday, Feb. 15, so employed men can register without losing time off from their jobs. Designation of registration hours and places are in the hands of local draft boards and will differ from place to place.

Date for assigning call numbers by drawing registration numbers from the famous goldfish bowl has not yet been set, but will follow registration by about a month. Date for registration of men between 18 and 20 and between 45 and 65 has not been set either.

Chances that the men registering this week end will be called into service are "pretty good" especially if they have good health and no dependents, according to Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey's office.

Eighty-five members of Congress will be among those signing up Monday at a special registration station at the Capitol. Ten Senators and 75 members of the House fall within the age group to be added to the selective service rolls at this time.

No alien who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen is exempted from registration, General Hershey's office announced. Only a few nondeclarant aliens, such as diplomats, foreign agents, soldiers, and "non-residents" escape the obligation.

May Defer Farmers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Fay W. Hunter, Chief of the Farm Placement Section, U. S. Employment Service, disclosed today that local draft boards would be urged to defer some farm workers needed for expanded food production.

He cited dairy hands and "some types of farm machine operators" as examples of the groups for which the Bureau will seek deferment, after telling a House Committee that there would be a definite shortage of seasonal agricultural labor.

Mr. Hunter, in response to questions, expressed doubt that a women's "land army" would be necessary this year "except in certain areas, perhaps, for the harvesting of such crops at tomatoes and snap beans."

300 Earhart Books And Silver Bowl on Sale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—About 300 volumes belonging to Amelia Earhart have been placed on public sale here by Dawson's Book Shop, which purchased the library from G. P. Putnam, husband of the noted woman flier.

Included are technical works on aeronautics, general surveys and books on aviation exploits, pictures, her personal flight record for the years 1929 to 1932, and objects such as a gift bowl of silver. The collection is being sold individually at prices ranging from 25 cents to $50 a volume.

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Plans Made for Army Chaplain School At Fort Benjamin Harrison in Indiana

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Plans were announced by the War Department today for opening an Army Chaplain School at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Indiana. Classes will begin this month. For a time, only newly-appointed chaplains will be sent to the school, where they will be trained in administrative duties and study the organization of the Army. Later, Chaplains already on active duty may be permitted to take courses at the school.

The course will comprise one month of intensive study, with from 50 to 75 chaplains enrolled each term. The staff will consist of six chaplains, and such officers from other branches as are needed for instruction in Army administrative procedure.

There has been no school of this type in the Army since 1928, when the Chaplain School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, ceased activity.

The first Chaplain School was instituted at Fortress Monroe in the spring of 1918, and later transferred to Camp Taylor, Kentucky, graduating its final class in December, 1918.

In 1920, a Chaplain School was opened at Camp Grant, Illinois. It was transferred to Camp Knox, Kentucky, in 1921; to Fort Wayne, Michigan, in 1922, and to Fort Leavenworth in 1924.

During the World War, students at the Chaplain School did not receive their commissions until graduation. Under the present system, candidates who meet the Army's eligibility requirements are first commissioned, and then sent to the school.

Can Ban Expected

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—The War Production Board order curtailing the use of tin had been expected by food manufacturers for more than a year, a spokesman said.

Paul S. Willis, President of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, said at the same time that warehouse stocks of canned goods are so large that it will be some time before the buying public feels the results of the WPB ruling, effective March 1.

"The public need have no fear that there will be any shortage of the essential food products," Mr. Willis said in commenting on the order, which covered many foods.

"Of the 1,600 research laboratories in this country, 500 of them are in the food industry. For many months they have been working out substitutes for present packaging methods which would assure the consumer of the same fine quality products he has always expected from this industry."

Research in Metals

Study of metals used in aircraft construction is a major project of the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce.

Ramspeck Charges Demagoguery To Critics of Congress Pensions

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia today hurled a charge of "demagoguery" at critics of his measure for congressional pensions.

Several members had expressed resentment that the bill slipped through the House under a unanimous consent rule.

The Georgian, Chairman of the House Civil Service Committee, said all members should have been aware of the contents of the bill "because it was debated all one day in the Senate."

Representative Jessie Sumner (R) of Illinois told the House that when the measure reached the House floor there was no explanation that it contained provisions for pensions for elective officers.

"Didn't you know that this bill was debated in the Senate all day?" Representative Ramspeck asked. "Why didn't you vote against it? There is too much demagoguery around here."

"Don't you call me a demagogue," Miss Sumner shouted.

"If the cap fits, wear it," Representative Ramspeck replied.

Representative Ramspeck added that "the newspapers have not given the facts of the case."

Representative John J. Cochran (D) of Missouri took the floor to defend Representative Ramspeck, saying the pension law, as regards congressmen, "would cost $80,000 annually, at the most."

Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey described the law as "a good one," adding that she was glad it passed.

"I'm finishing 18 years in the House," she said, "and I haven't saved a nickel. I'm not worried for myself, because I've been informed by my constituents that I can stay here as long as I want to."

Representative E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia, saying he did not attack the motives of Representative Ramspeck, nevertheless asked for repeal of the pension law.

"Adoption," he said, "has lowered the standing of the House in the esteem of the people. It has shocked the public sense of what is decent and right."

Mexico Proposes Political Congress

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 12 (AP)—The Mexican Revolutionary Party, the only legal political body in Mexico, has proposed a "Congress of American political parties" as part of an anti-Fascist campaign and the suggestion was to be studied by the National Council of the Party.

The proposal is one of a number formulated by a special committee of the party, which has never lost an election.

Another was that boys of 16 and over be permitted a vote in the direction of the Party although they may not vote in elections until they are 21 single or 18 if married. This would give younger men, who have grown up in times of peace with the United States, a greater relative voice in the direction of Mexico's political affairs.

AS THEY EAT 'EM IN NEW ENGLAND
Actually baked in New England, B & M Brick-Oven Baked Beans bring you an old-fashioned treat at its best. More flavorful, more digestible, because slow-baked in open pots in brick-ovens! Ask your grocer, also, for B & M Brown Bread and B & M Maine Corn Relish. Burnham & Morrill Co., Portland, Maine.
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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Mrs. Willkie Sees U. S. Women Seeking Right Defense Niches

By Laura B. Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"American women are still in the process of learning what their most effective job is to be in the defense of the country," said Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie, who was in Boston today . . . and as one of these women she doesn't feel justified in telling the rest what to do.

"I think," said modest, smiling Mrs. Willkie, "that they are trying one thing after another, feeling their way, and for me to say dogmatically at this point what their course of action should be would be foolish—even if I thought I knew."

She and Mr. Willkie were guests last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair Weeks of West Newton. This morning, as she sat at ease before the fireplace in a small drawing room of the Weeks home, Mrs. Willkie looked young—and happily prepared for the events of what promised to be a full day. She fingered the pierced-gold Maltese cross that hung about her neck and reminisced a little about the stressful presidential campaign on which she accompanied her husband two years ago. She was apparently glad to be out of the limelight of those days, and she said she certainly does not consider herself a public figure now. "I'm out of the public eye, now, and that's the way I want it to be," she asserted with a firmness surprising in a person so essentially gentle.

She had a friendly word for the newspapers and the way they had handled stories about her son, Philip, at the time of his father's campaign, and a note of motherly pride when she recalled the way Philip had stood up in the face of such sudden publicity.

She had no ready-made, pat comments to offer on the place of women in the defense picture but said that, like most other American women, she had not yet clarified her ideas about what even she herself ought to do. "Until I have thought it through," she said, "I don't feel I have any business telling other women what they should do."

Mrs. Willkie hustled herself into her mink coat and becoming little hat to accompany Mr. Willkie in a call on Cardinal O'Connell before they came in town for their respective engagements. Tonight Mr. Willkie will address the annual Lincoln's Day dinner of the Middlesex Club at the Hotel Statler.

Mrs. Willkie attended a luncheon in her honor at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts today. At the head table with her were Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Alfred B. Williams, Mrs. Addison B. Green, Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Mrs. Stanwood G. Wellington, Mrs. Edward P. Furber, who presided, and Mrs. Charles P. Howard. Mr. Willkie stopped in after the luncheon and said a few words of greeting.

Surrounded by escorts and a bodyguard assigned by the Governor, plus newspapermen, Gen. Daniel Needham and George Rowell, Chairman of the Massachusetts State Republican Committee, Mrs. Willkie and her husband left for a busy day in Boston.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie

Wife of the 1940 Republican Presidential candidate, who is in Boston today with her husband. She was guest of honor at luncheon this noon at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts. She and Mr. Willkie were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair Weeks of West Newton, and Mrs. Willkie is shown here as she left the Weeks home this morning for a busy day of engagements.

War Children 'Adopted' By 36 in State

Thirty-six residents of Massachusetts have contributed toward the support of children of all nationalities in Great Britain through the Foster Parents' Plan for War Children for the month of January, according to an announcement from Mrs. Edna Blue, Executive Chairman of the Plan, 55 West 42nd Street, New York City.

At the present time, the plan is operating 41 children's projects, and is caring for Polish, French, Belgian, Spanish, British, Czech, Dutch, and Austrian children.

On receipt of an application to become a Foster Parent, the plan makes arrangements to take a war child from a subway shelter or a bombed-out settlement into one of the Foster Parent Colonies. The Foster Parent receives as soon as possible a photograph and brief history of the child, and then pays $15 a month for the child's upkeep. More than 15,000 children have been cared for by the plan since its inception five years ago.

Massachusetts contributors include six residents of Boston, four of Brookline, four of Milton, three of Worcester, and two of Beverly. Also, one resident each of Cambridge, Williamstown, Concord, Great Barrington, Northampton, Groton, New Bedford, Andover, North Beverly, Newtonville, Framingham, Dedham, Taunton, Salem, South Hadley, and Wellesley.

U. S. Idle Are Slated For Jobs in War Effort

By the Associated Press

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 12

Asserting that wasted man power is as damaging to the war effort as destruction of vital raw materials, John F. Hardy, Regional Director of Social Security, declared today that the idle must be "channeled into war production with a minimum loss of time."

Mr. Hardy told a biregional conference of United States Employment Service personnel of New England and New York State:

"While the heroic soldiers, sailors, and aviators fight delaying actions all along the far-flung battle front to give us time for the production of sorely needed supplies and the training of America's military machine, the personnel of the United States Unemployment Service has a major responsibility.

Conduct of Highway Affairs At Stake in Connecticut

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12—On Saturday of this week, State Highway Commissioner William J. Cox will appear before Gov. Robert A. Hurley to give his answer to charges of "incompetence and neglect of duty" in the administration of the largest department of the State Government. Governor Hurley has suspended Mr. Cox from office pending the outcome of the hearing.

It is the first use of a reorganization statute adopted several years ago, setting down procedure for suspension of a department head and inquiry by the Governor into his conduct of State business. It is the second time in recent years, however, that a highway commissioner has been in difficulty with the office of the Governor.

When Mr. Cox was appointed in 1938 by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross he took the place of John A. McDonald, who had resigned under fire as head of the Highway Department. The difficulty then was in the purchase of land and the award of contracts for the big Merritt Parkway project. The charges brought against Mr. Cox involve contracts for a bridge in Ledyard and the river-front highway and dike project in Hartford. Mr. Cox, who will have legal counsel, has made the statement that the facts will show no incompetence or neglect of duty in his administration.

Attorney General Francis A. Pallotti filed the charges against the Commissioner, claiming that Mr. Cox, in the Ledyard case, had supported a contractor's claim for payment on allegedly false charges, and, in the second case, that he had permitted one contractor to have information not given to others when they were bidding on the Hartford dike construction job. A third charge of failing to exercise "proper supervision" over his employees relates also to the Ledyard and the Hartford contracts, the Governor has explained.

Mr. Cox was a Professor of Engineering at Yale when he took the highway job. During his administration the Merritt Parkway has been completed, work has progressed rapidly on the Wilbur Cross Highway, which will complete a four-lane artery across the State, and work has started on two large bridges over the Connecticut and the Thames Rivers.

Governor Hurley has said that if the charges are substantiated he will ask the Attorney General to begin proceedings for the removal of the Commissioner, and if they are not substantiated, the suspension will be lifted at once.

Police Schools

Seven regional training schools for state police auxiliaries went into operation this week, with candidates attending evening classes three nights a week. The schools will continue until March 6 and several hundred graduates of a preliminary course in police work will be entered on the rolls of the State Police Department to be called in case of emergency need.

The program was devised by the State Police and the State Defense Council. Candidates include men from the State Banking Department and State Tax Department who have been assigned to take this work, and volunteers who have registered at police barracks throughout the State.

Rent Control

Volunteer rent committees, struggling without conspicuous success during recent months to keep the rise in rents under control at Hartford and other defense manufacturing centers, had warning this week that they must demonstrate their effectiveness promptly or their chance will be gone. Karl Borders, chief of the rent section of the Office of Price Administration, Washington, spoke plainly at a State conference attended by 250 fair rent committee workers. He gave them 60 days to work out effective rent control before a Federal officer moves in.

The local committees, with no specific legal backing, have worked with persuasion and publicity to keep rents down. They adopted a rather indignant resolution calling for another "desperate effort" to accomplish their purpose "during our coming 60 days of grace."

Defense Costs

The State Defense Council, which had a $50,000 annual appropriation from the General Assembly, is spending double that amount, State Comptroller John M. Dowe has reported. Salaries for the defense staff, alone, run to $75,000 for the current year. Governor Hurley has made available $50,000 from the funds under his control, but this will not be enough to finish the fiscal year. The total budget is about $120,000.

Why Not?

A gasoline company has started interviewing young women as candidates for jobs as filling station attendants. Five will be hired for stations in West Hartford.

Immigrant Janitor Aids U. S.; Sons in Army, He Sells Bonds

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 12 (AP)—A year and a half ago, Adolph Fleischman, night-working immigrant janitor at Yale University's library, sent his two sons to the Army, promised he wouldn't let them down and started a defense bond campaign of his own—during his spare hours.

Thus far, he has sold more than $15,000 worth of bonds and stamps.

Helping his adopted country in this way isn't entirely new to him; in the World War he disposed of $3,600 in Liberty Bonds.

Mr. Fleischman has been spending between six and seven hours each day canvassing stores and business places in central New Haven.

"I never walked so much in my life," he said. "But I feel like 16, I feel like a millionaire if people buy my stamps.

"I tell people who don't want to buy that we are like a string. I hold a string out to them. When it is stretched single, a man can break it with one finger, but if I fold it up only a few times it can't be broken. That's why we have to join up and help. When we are united, we won't be broken.

"I feel rich—I'm young when a customer takes my stamps," he adds, "but I could cry sometimes when I see the way people are asleep. They tell me they don't need stamps, that I'm wasting my time. . . .

"My sons are fighting. I'd give my own life. I'll stick at this selling until it's all over, until we have them beaten. And we'll do that, too, before you know it," declares Mr. Fleischman.

His sons are Benjamin, a mechanic in the Air Corps, and Sidney, in the Medical Corps.

A native of Latvia, Mr. Fleischman came to the United States in 1906 with his wife and took out his citizenship papers four years later.

Delivery of New Automobiles To Eligible Buyers Under Way

Delivery of new automobiles was resumed today, after a complete moratorium halted since Jan. 1.

Motorists who purchased 1942 cars before the first of the year today were filing applications at rationing boards in the county seats of each county to obtain delivery of these automobiles. To gain release of the cars, the motorist must produce written proof of his purchase prior to Jan. 1, such as a bill of sale, transfer of registration or insurance.

Numerous persons who bought cars before the end of the year planned to take delivery after Jan. 1 to save on insurance. But the sudden Federal "freeze" order on new car deliveries made it impossible to gain release of any cars, until Federal instructions came through to permit distribution between Feb. 12 and Feb. 26 of cars bought before Jan. 1.

Rationing of the remaining new cars will be started on Feb. 26. The rationing rules are so strict that the ordinary citizen will not be able to get a new car for the duration of the war.

Thomas M. Joyce, State Rationing Administrator, said his organization was standing by, ready to answer any queries from county rationing boards regarding release of cars between today and Feb. 26.

Meanwhile, the State Rationing Board is preparing for rationing of retreaded and recapped tires to begin Feb. 19. The rationing will be done by the organization originally established for tire rationing and recently expanded to handle other controlled distribution.

Mr. Joyce, at the same time, said a preliminary survey shows that more than 75 per cent of the January tire quota for Massachusetts was exhausted during the month. The remaining tires are to be returned to the Federal pool for making up future quotas.

The Massachusetts Administrator said Washington has indicated that States showing they are following strictly the tire distribution regulations will benefit by larger quotas when more tires are available.

The Bay State record shows that the local rationing boards are administering tire rationing in strict accordance with Federal regulations, he added.

By next week, Mr. Joyce said, actual figures will be available on how many tires remained unused in Massachusetts out of the January quota.

Rubber Wastage

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12 (AP)—William M. Hickey, President of the National Association of Independent Tire Dealers, said here that the rationing of tire recapping would result in wasting "the finest rubber that goes into the making of tires."

He predicted that 30 to 35 per cent of motorists would be unable to obtain recapping certificates and would be forced to put their cars in dead storage for the duration of the war.

Because of that, he asserted, the "whole carcass" of the tires on unused cars "together with the best grade rubber used to insulate the fabric cords will be absolutely wasted."

"One third of the nation's passenger cars will sit in garages, with tires useless and unused, and that will constitute a greater waste of rubber to the national stockpile than all the recapping."

'So This Is Winchester' To Be Staged on Feb. 27

"So This Is Winchester," a fantasy of action and song based on facts and legends about Old Winchester, will be presented by the Winchester Fortnightly Club in the High School Auditorium on Friday evening, Feb. 27.

The production, written and arranged by a club member, Mrs Henry K. Fitts, is being given in aid of the Fortnightly's philanthropy fund.

Starting with the period before the advent of the white man, successive episodes portray the purchase of land from the Indians, the building of the first bridge across the Aberjona River, the form of worship in the late seventeenth century, the Indian Wars, the close of the Revolution, the social life of the early eighteenth century, and the naming of the town.

Mrs. Clifton S. Hall, President of the Fortnightly, is general chairman. She is assisted by her daughter, Miss Mary Elizabeth Hall, and by Mrs. Mary Ranton Witham and Mrs. Paul D. Bowler, directors, and the following committee chairmen: dancing, Mrs. Dana J. Kelly; costumes, Mrs. J. Stewart Chaffe and Mrs Paul G. Eberle; properties, Mrs. Marshall W. Symmes; programs, Mrs. Carl J. Sittinger; publicity, Mrs. Edward S. Winn; and candy, Miss Louise J. Bancroft. Mrs. Raymond Merrill, Mrs. Earl E. Andrews, Mrs. Ralph M. Sparks, and Mrs. Stanley D. Howe are in charge of tickets.

The Fortnightly Glee Club has a generous share in the production. Directed by Mrs. Mary Ranton Witham, the members appear in all but one episode, singing selections especially appropriate for each period. Some also have speaking parts.

Members of the Glee Club participating are Mrs. Harold E. Berquist, Mrs. Leon D. Hughes, Mrs. John Frizzell, Mrs. Herbert S. Gardner, Mrs. Leonard O. Erikson, Mrs. Alan R. MacLeod, Mrs. Dorothy Stangroom, Mrs. Blanche S. Barnard, Mrs. William C. Hultgren, Mrs. James A. Riley, Mrs. Walter W. Winship, Mrs. Gordon S. Bird, Mrs. Henry K. Fitts, Mrs. Paul H. Howard, Mrs. Dana J. Kelly, Mrs. George H. Lochman, fred W. Drew, Miss June Moffett, Miss Sally Sharon and Mrs. Aline Poirier.

Children of Mothers in Plants May Get U. S. Funds for Care

The care of children whose mothers are working in the defense industries is an acute problem in many parts of the United States and one for whose solution it is possible that Government funds may be made available, Dr. Abigail Adams Eliot said today.

Dr. Eliot, who is Director of the Nursery Training School of Boston, is also chairman of the subcommittee on standards of the National Advisory Committee to the United States Children's Bureau. She was guest speaker at the Lincoln's Day luncheon of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, held at the Hotel Vendome under the auspices of the Committee on National Defense Through Patriotic Education.

The problem has not yet been keenly felt in New England, but will be soon, Dr. Eliot said. Women are being urged to go into defense factories and with the great need of their service in industry, it is becoming increasingly evident that the Government should assume part of the responsibility for the welfare of their children while they are obliged to be away from home, she said.

Dr. Eliot also spoke of the importnce of adults' maintaining a courageous and confident attitude toward the entire war situation in order to guard their children from fear and uncertainty which they are bound to experience if their parents are "jittery."

She said plans are being made by the Evacuation Division of the Public Safety Committee which could be put into operation to move children from endangered areas if necessary. Such a need is regarded as possible but not probable, she said.

Work and Aims Of Junior Leagues Told by Leader

Mrs. J. King Hoyt Jr., of Stamford, Conn., Director from Region 1 of the Association of the Junior Leagues of America, explained the work and aims of Junior Leagues today when she was interviewed on Priscilla Fortescue's radio program over Station WEEI, "Good Morning Ladies."

The Junior League, she said, is really an international organization in the sense that the community service its members give is not limited to any one country. Its primary concern, she stated, was the training of young women of leisure to serve their communities.

On the question of defense work, Mrs. Hoyt was emphatic in saying that the Junior League—especially in New England—has been at the forefront from the beginning. In this area, members of the League are aiding in the branch offices of Civilian Defense, working on the Red Cross, and for the United Services Organizations, as well as contributing to war relief and buying war savings bonds.

"What becomes of your members who become trained community workers?" Mrs. Fortescue asked her.

"Many of them graduate, so to speak," Mrs. Hoyt said, "onto boards of other organizations and become useful leaders in the civic, cultural, and welfare life of the city. At 40, our members cease to be active members. By that time they are trained, equipped, and are ready to serve other groups."

At 11 o'clock Mrs. Hoyt attended a luncheon meeting of the Boston Junior League where she discussed informally the League's policies and program.

Spanish Club's Ball Tomorrow

A carnival and costume ball will be held tomorrow evening at the University Club and will mark the most important event of the year for the Spanish Club of Boston.

Representatives from most of the Latin-American countries are to be present, as well as many North Americans who have been working for greater understanding between the peoples of the two continents.

There will be native costumes in profusion and a program of South American dances, and even the refreshments will be of the kind that come from "south of the border." Oscar M. Zulen will entertain with Peruvian songs.

Miss Vanda C. Anselmo heads the committee in charge of the affair, assisted by Señora Herminia de Aragon, Señora M. de Mora Brandt, Miss Mary Dorothea Devereaux, Miss Catherine McDonnell, Señora Consuelo de Morgan, Miss Viola Schmidt, Aurelio M. Espinosa, Edwin W. Hadley, Austin S. Kibbee, Walso Noyes, C. W. Presby, and Mr. Zulen.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—"Hello, Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—English Program. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—War Commentary: "The War in the Air"; Oliver Stewart. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.84 meg., 25.2 m.

Moscow—8:45 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—10:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.65 meg., 31.3 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks: J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Today's Programs

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Feb. 13
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

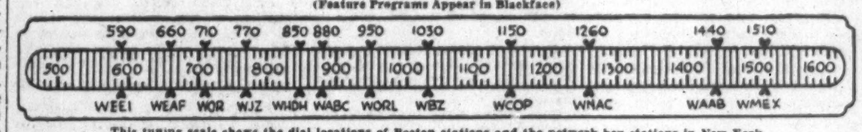
WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73 mc
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Books.
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil and Brazilian Program. (Portuguese.)
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News. (Spanish.)
11:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
WRUL 11.87mc (25.6m)
4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc-6.04mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	'Orphans of Divorce'; sk.	"Against the Storm"; sk.	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:15 Swing Time	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	'Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Camp Grant in Review;	Sports and music
3:45 "Jerry and Sky"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	music; interviews; sk.	Sports and music
4:00 Josef Cherniavsky's	Club Matinee; variety	'Backstage Wife'; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and music
4:15 Musical Camera	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 United We Stand	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Staley College Debate
4:45 Press News	News; adventure stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	J. Kilber, organ
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic sketch	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk.	Transcribed music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	News Service
6:00 News comment	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; dinner concert	Dance orchestra
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	News analyst	The Town Crier
6:30 News; music	Sports Digest; music	Cong. Charles A. Plumley	Colonial Network Orch.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	The Alpineers
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Nicholas Dr.; sports	Five Star News
7:30 "Maudie's Diary";	Al Pearce's Gang	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Lincoln Dramatization;
7:45 dramatic sketch	Al Pearce's Gang	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Harvard Glee Club
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	Dramatic sketch	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta	"Bringing Up Parents"
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	Dramatic sketch	Brice, guests, orchestra		Fireside Time
8:30 "Archie"; comedy;	"Service With a Smile";	The Aldrich Family;	"For Your Information"	Labor speaker
8:45 solos; dr. E. Davis	Army, Navy, Marines	dramatic sketch	Dance orchestra	Negro Spirituals
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur program	America's Town Meeting: "How Shall We Pay for the War?" America's Town Meeting	Music Hall: Mickey Rooney; Mary Martin; Jerry Lester; Music Maids; guests; orch.	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"; records
9:15			News Service	
9:30 "Big Town"			Claude Thornhill's Orch.	Classical Album
9:45 "Big Town"			"Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	Rudy Vallee Show: John Barrymore; guests	Raymond Gram Swing.	Five Star News
10:15 "First Line"; De-	Attuck's Chorus		"Lincoln Day Dinner";	Kay Kyser's music
10:30 fense program	War extra	Frank Fay; Bob Hannon,	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Weather	'A to Z in Novelty'; talk	songs; orchestra; guests	Philharmonic Chorus	Irish Melodies
11:00 Wendell Willkie	News; music	News Service	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Don Poivere's Orchestra
11:15 Wendell Willkie	"Music You Want";	Local news; male quartet	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want";	"Joe and Mabel"; com-	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; recordings	"Music You Want"	edy drama	Songs for Marching Men	Day's End; news

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	Musical Clock	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	Musical Clock	
7:30 Music; News	Bradley Kincaid	"Fiesta"; music	Headline News	
7:45 News; War summary	News Service	Musical Clock	Organ Recital	
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Shopping talk	Chet Gaylord, songs	"George & Dixie"; news	"Morning Watch"; talk	Post Exchange
8:30 Carl Moore; variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Post Exchange
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Toast; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Gretch'n McMull'n	News and Rhythm	Colonial News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 Dramatization	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 Betty Crocker	"Millwheel"; music	"Bess Johnson"	"New England Cupboard"	Farm and Home News
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian news	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	Paul Arthur, songs	"Help Mate"; drama	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Food Fair"	"String Time"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Popular music	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	Dance Orchestra
11:15 "Man I Married"	Mildred Carlson, talk	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	Ruth Moss Interviews	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:30 "Right to Heroism"	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Bartons"; sketch	Press Con.; Mi'dy Str'gs	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Music; Talk; Songs	"David Harum"; sketch	Choir Loft	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	Rhythm Revue; Sports
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Dramatized News	Defense; Agricul. prgrm	"The Town Crier"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Concert Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	"Raukhage Talking"	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News.	"Musical Roundup"	Government Girl	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Vic & Sade"; sk.	Salon Serenade	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ recital
1:45 "Road of Life"; sk.	War News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	Talk; Music
2:00 Serial drama	Music Appreciation Hour,	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	Victory Program
2:15 Serial drama	Walter Damrosch, cond.	"The Mystery Man"	Colonial Network Orch.	Leatherneck Parade
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Music Appreciation Hour,	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Jean Harper, songs
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Walter Damrosch, cond.	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sir Ernest MacMillan,	News Service
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	'Orphans of Divorce";	"Against the Storm"	conductor	Sports and Music
3:15 Swing Time	"Honeymoon Hill"	'Ma Perkins"; sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Sports and Music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Sir Ernest MacMillan,	Sports and Music
3:45 Music; Talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	conductor	Sports and Music
4:00 Josef Cherniavsky's	Arthur Tracey, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:15 Musical Camera	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30 Landt Trio, songs	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Arthur Prechette, pianist
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Sketch	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"; drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Poivere's Orch.
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; talk	"The Town Crier"
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	Garden Talk	News of the World	Network program	Five Star News; Defense
7:30 "How'm I Doin'?";	Grand Central Station.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger";	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
7:45 Bob Hawk; orch.	Grand Central Station	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	The Alpineers
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	Wheeler-Ladd, comedians; songs; guest	Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra	"Sizing Up the News"	"PM" Reporter
8:15 Edward Arnold,			Peruvian Nat. Tr'de Exp.	Singing Legionnaires
8:30 drama; guests; or-	Milton Berle, Shirley	"Information, Please!"	Russell Bennett's Note-	The Lyric Theater
8:45 chestra; E. Davis	Ross; guest; orchestra	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	book	The Lyric Theater
9:00 "Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	cal Album"
9:30 First Nighter; B.	March of Time	Party; Louise Massey;	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:45 Luddy, L. Tremayne	March of Time; News	Singing Westerners; or.	"Miss Meade's Children"	"Classical Album"
10:00 Ransom Sherman;	"Party Line"; variety	Captain Flagg and Sergeant Quirt; drama	Network Sports	Five Star News
10:15 com.; sk.; music	First Piano Quartet	"The Night of Feb. 13";	Network Sports	Count Basie's Music
10:30 "A World at War"	News Commentators	orchestra; vocalists	Network Sports	Dance Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	"A to Z in Novelty"; talk		Network Sports	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Don Poivere's Orchestra
11:15 Sen. Claude Pepper,	Music You Want	Local News; Male Q'tet	Dance Orchestra	Harry James' Orchestra
11:30 Leighton Noble's Or.	Music You Want	"Unlimited Horizons";	Billy Keaton's Variety	Day's End; music
11:45 Sonny Dunham's Or.	Music You Want	dramatization	Show; orchestra; songs	Music; News

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—Camp Grant in Review.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Fan Americana"; music.
5:00 p. m.—"Danzant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News serice.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Concert Miniatures.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
8:15 p. m.—"It's Dance Time".
8:30 p. m.—"For Your Information."
8:45 p. m.—Rudy Wallace's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Jack Starr Hunt; sports.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Lincoln Day Dinner; Senator Taft, Speaker.
10:30 p. m.—"Your Defense Reporter."
10:45 p. m.—Philharmonic Chorus.
11:00 p. m.—News Serice.
11:15 p. m.—Henry King's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—J. B. Priestley, "Britain Speaks."
11:45 p. m.—"Songs for Marching Men"; orchestra; Vocalists.

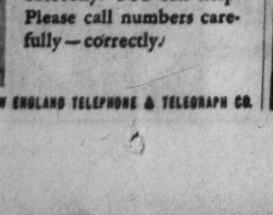
Christian Science Programs

For Friday, Feb. 13

11:30 a. m. — WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW 6.04mc, 9.70 mc, 11.73mc, Christian Science program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

YOU can help

SAVE telephone service for WAR needs



Please look up numbers in the Directory. Don't trust to memory. If you dial, do it carefully. When you give a number, speak slowly and clearly.

LITTLE mistakes in using the telephone occur 117,544 times a day in New England. Each error holds up switchboards, cables, equipment and skilled personnel an average of 21 seconds. That amounts to 685 hours of telephone service every day, which means that enough operators and switchboard equipment to serve a whole city the size of Manchester, N. H. are tied up because telephone numbers are not called correctly. You can help. Please call numbers carefully—correctly.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

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Many Bay State Notables to Register Under Latest Selective Service Order

Unregistered In Age Limits Must Appear

Many prominent Bay State citizens—some of them holding important political offices—will register under the Selective Service Act like any other citizen next Sunday and Monday when the third nation-wide registration is held.

Selective Service is no respecter of persons. Even the Vice-President of the United States would have to register if he were in the proper age brackets.

Boston's first citizen, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, will register along with several thousand other Bostonians and only the fact that the Mayor has a family, which will probably cause him to be placed in Class III-A, will give him deferment.

There is no special deferment for members of city and town governments.

Extension of the draft registration age to 45 has brought into the Selective Service listing many men who have reached positions of political importance and many younger business executives.

Nine Senate Members

In the State Government, nine members of the Senate, including Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, newly-elected President of the Senate, will have to register. Six members of the Senate are already registered under the first draft.

Fifty-three members of the Massachusetts House will register in addition to the 72 previously listed.

Selective Service regulations, however, provide a special deferment in Class IV-B for members of State legislative bodies so that the members of the Legislature, although registered, will not be called for military serice.

None of the major office holders in the State will have to register as they are all above the top age limit.

Two members of the Massachusetts Executive Council, Joseph P. Clark, Jr., (D) of Fall River and Clayton L. Havey (R) of Boston, will register, bringing to a total of four the number of Councilors registered. Edmund Burke (D) of Worcester and Daniel M. Walsh (D) of Springfield were registered under the first draft. There is no special deferment for this class of political office holders.

Several Congressmen

Several members of the United States Congress from Massachusetts will register, but will be automatically deferred in Class IV-A. They are: Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Clinton, Representative Thomas A. Flaherty (D) of Boston, Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) of Somerville, Representative Thomas J. Lane (D) of Lawrence. Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Cambridge is already registered.

Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, recently appointed to the Federal District Court of Massachusetts, is registered under the first draft, but any other members of the State or Federal Judiciary under 45 years must register. Members of the judiciary are deferred in Class IV-A.

Only persons exempt from registration are those who are specified in the law as follows: Commissioned officers, warrant officers, pay clerks and enlisted men, Cadets of the United States Military Academy, Midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy, Cadets of the United States Coast Guard Academy, men who have been accepted for admittance to West Point, Annapolis, or the Coast Guard Academy, cadets of the advanced course, senior division of the R. O. T. C., and diplomatic representatives, technical attachés of foreign embassies and legations, consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of foreign countries.

By a Staff Photographer

"Salty" and Salt Talk Things Over

There was much in common to be discussed as Gov. Leverett Saltonstall visited with Whit Thompson, "Down East" fisherman from Port Clyde, Maine, when the Massachusetts' Chief Executive dropped in at the cozy fisherman's shack at the New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show at Mechanics Building yesterday afternoon. "Do you know the Ames family down there on the island?" asked the Governor, who had spent many weeks at his mother's summer home in North Haven, Maine. And Whit Thompson, looking up from the fishemen's net he had been weaving, "'lowed" he did.

War Department to Turn 26th Into a 'Triangular' Division

War Activities in New England

26th to be Streamlined — The Yankee Division, stationed at Camp Edwards, will be reorganized into a triangular division, the War Department announced today.

As now constituted, the 26th is a square division made up as follows: Two infantry brigades, each containing two regiments; one artillery brigade comprising three regiments; one engineer regiment; one quartermaster regiment; one medical regiment and special troops.

The new setup eliminates the function of the brigades and provides a division made up as follows: Three infantry regiments; three battalions light artillery, one battalion medium artillery, one reconnaissance troop; one engineer battalion; one medical battalion; one quartermaster battalion and special troops.

The 101st, 104th, and 181st Infantry Regiments will remain in the Division. The 182nd infantry, a central Massachusetts outfit, will be reassigned.

Of the 51st Field Artillery Brigade, the following elements will be retained: First Battalion of the 101st Field Artillery Regiment; Second Battalion of the 102nd Field Artillery Regiment; the first Battalion of the 102nd Field Artillery; and the second battalion of the 180th Field Artillery.

Reassignment of units having no place in the new division has not been disclosed.

Changes in Registration Places— Massachusetts Selective Service Headquarters today announced the following changes in registration places for the third listing to be made Sunday and Monday: Local Board 28, Boston, the Sarah Greenwood School, Glenway Street, corner of Harvard, in place of the William E. Endicott School; Local Board 29, Boston, the Roger Wolcott School, Norfolk Street and Morton, in place of the Pauline Aggasiz Shaw School; Local Board 34, Boston, the Phineas Bates School, Beach Street, near Washington, to be added; Local Board 35, Boston, eliminate the Henry Abrams School, Mahler Road.

Potential Military Man Power— With the completion of the third Selective Service registration to be conducted next Sunday and Monday, listing of the potential military man power of the State of Massachusetts will be accomplished, Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, State Director of Selective Service, pointed out today.

At some later date, when so proclaimed by the President, men from 18 to 64 will be registered, but these men will not be liable for military service under existing law.

Practically every male resident of the State, citizen and alien, between the military ages of 20 to 45 years, who has not previously registered, will be affected by the third registration. Only exceptions are those specifically referred to in the Act passed by Congress which fall roughly into two classes—those already in military service and members of the diplomatic corps.

Physical Exercise at Harvard— A compulsory program of physical exercise for all undergraduates of Harvard College has been established for the duration of the war, William J. Bingham, Director of Physical Education and Athletics announced.

Concentration Camp Is Built At Ft. Devens

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Feb. 12 (AP)—Near the shore of a pond where summer vacationists once frolicked, New England's only concentration camp virtually has been completed.

Located in the center of this cantonment, about a mile from the main gate, the barbed-wire enclosure has a capacity of more than 2,000 inmates, Army officers said today.

Most of the construction work was rushed to completion by round-the-clock shifts of workmen within a week after the outbreak of war, but only recently six tall lookout towers have been erected.

Army authorities gave no indication, however, as to when the enclosure would be placed in service.

The internment area is approximately 800 feet by 400 feet, bordered by heavy barbed wire in two parallel rows about 10 feet apart and strung tightly on eight-foot poles. The sole entrance is a heavily-reinforced gate in a protruding "well" of the fence.

Inside the fence are approximately 300 tent frames, each with accommodations for six persons.

The internment site last was used in August and September as an encampment for visiting troops on maneuvers. Prior to that it was used by New England student R. O. T. C. groups.

By a Staff Photographer

Lincoln Campaign Pins Found

Rumaging through a Civil War army pay-roll chest which once belonged to his grandfather, Brig. Gen. Isaac F. Shepard, a Newton man, Gerald S. Howland, recently discovered two rare Lincoln campaign pins. The pins—one was actually a pendant with Lincoln's picture on one side and Andrew Johnson's on the other—were of brass and were the size of a 25-cent piece. The pictures are miniature tintypes and bear the legend, "For President—1864" and "For Vice-President—1864."

Tribute Paid to Lincoln in N. E. Observances

Public and private ceremonies and addresses, commemorating the 133rd anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth, were held throughout Greater Boston and elsewhere in New England today as citizens paid simple tribute to the Great Emancipator.

Following the usual custom, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, in a brief ceremony, placed a wreath at the base of the Lincoln monument in Park Square at noon today. City officials then joined with prominent Polish-Americans in brief services in the Public Garden at the statue of the Polish hero, Thaddeus Koscluszko, who shared Lincoln's birthday.

Many Boston Public Schools—elementary, intermediate, and high schools alike—held special exercises in which many of the students took part, and at which the Governor's Proclamation was read.

Inaugural Quoted

At Boston University, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh cited the last paragraph of Lincoln's second inaugural address as a "worthy text for every statesman today":

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

Both the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars held exercises at various posts throughout the area, marking the day with speeches and appropriate ceremonies.

Joseph Lee, Jr., former School Committeeman, and candidate for Mayor in the last election, will address the WPA Community Recreation Forum at the West End Health Unit tonight on the subject "If Abe Lincoln Had Lived in the West End."

The WPA Community Recreation Project arranged special programs at a number of the community centers, at which the WPA Music Project presented musical programs. Highlights in the career of Abraham Lincoln will be discussed by Robert C. Wilson, Assistant Registrar of Voters, at the WPA forum, Parker Hill branch of the Boston Public Library, Roxbury, this evening.

Public Meeting

At a free public meeting in the main building of the Boston Public Library, Copley Square, tonight, Dr. F. Lauriston Bullard, President of the Boston Lincoln Group, will speak on "Abraham Lincoln—The Legendary and the Real Lincoln."

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and other State and City officials will attend the annual Lincoln Day dinner of the Middlesex Club tonight at the Hotel Statler where Wendell L. Willkie will be the special guest.

"Lincoln Night" will be observed with special addresses, pageantry, dramatized incidents from Lincoln's career, and motion pictures in technicolor at the Boston City Club tonight. Besides honoring the memory of the great President, the event is being planned as a war preparedness service of enlightenment and morale stimulation "to recapture inspiration and imagination from Lincoln's time of emergency that is helpful for our present situation."

Veteran Tells How He Shook Lincoln's Hand

ROCKY HILL, Conn., Feb. 12 (AP)—Three times Edmund Kleepsies, only Civil War soldier at the Veterans' Home here, tried to shake the hand of Abraham Lincoln, and the third time he succeeded.

As a boy, Mr. Kleepsies recalled yesterday, he was unable to push through the crowd during a Lincoln-Stephen Douglas debate at Quincy, Ill. Later in Newark, N. J., as Mr. Lincoln was en route to the White House for the first time, he said, "I reached out to touch his hand, but someone got in front of me. The best thing I could do was touch his horse."

At the end of the war, however, Mr. Kleepsies lined up with the 33rd New Jersey volunteers at Arlington, Va., and the President clasped his hand.

"It was a big, strong hand that I held," the veteran said, "and his face also looked strong—just like the rest of his body. We all admired him. He was more than a President."

Judge Joseph A. Sheehan

Judge Joseph A. Sheehan of the South End, Boston, who passed on at his home last night, began his judicial experience as a member of Boston Municipal Court in 1913. At that time he was appointed a special justice of the local court, after serving on the Boston School Committee and as City Councillor. His entry into politics was made in 1904 when he was elected to the School Committee. Later, he served for several years as a member of the Boston Finance Commission. He became a member of Massachusetts Superior Court in 1935, appointed by then Gov. James M. Curley.

Latest Local Contributions Of $100 and Up to War Fund

Even though the Greater Boston United War Fund Drive has succeeded, with $7,600,000 goal fully subscribed, the task of tabulating these last days' contributions still goes on. The Fund today acknowledged receipt of these subscriptions, totaling $100 or more, from individuals and organizations:

By Individuals

$10,000—Anonymous (2).
$2,000—Robert S. Bradley.
$1,500—Phillips Brooks Statue Fund of Trinity Church; Mrs. Leslie Bradley Cutler.
$1,000—Lt. Commander and Mrs. Roger W. Cutler; Mrs. Horatio Hathaway.
$900—Mrs. Russell Gray.
$770—Philip C. Beak.
$600—Mrs. John C. Phillips.
$500—Mrs. F. Foster Sherburne; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Van N. Washburn; Mr. and Mrs. Roy Young.
$475—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rose.
$400—Mr. and Mrs. William K. Bruckhauser; Mrs. Earl S. Sloan; Mr. and Mrs. Morton Wigglesworth.
$350—Mr. and Mrs. Hans L. Carstensen.
$325—Mrs. Augustus P. Loring, Jr.
$300—Dr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Cave; Dr. Hugh K. Hatfield; Herbert M. Plimpton.
$250—John Iafolla; Miss Eleanor H. Jones.
$200—Mr. and Mrs. Weston W. Adams; Mrs. B. Nason Hamlin; Paul Jones.
$160—Catholic Woman's Club, Hingham; the Rev. and Mrs. Henry B. Washburn.
$150—Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Barbour; Mr. and Mrs. Constantine Hutchins; Mrs. Walter Dean Sawyer; Mrs. Washington I. Taylor and household; Women's Civic Federation of Massachusetts, Chestnut Hill Branch.
$140—George C. Houser.
$137—Mrs. Coolidge Cunningham.
$130—Mr. and Mrs. Hatherly Foster, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. F. Kennard.
$125—Mrs. Matthew J. Fox; Mrs. John Wallace Goodrich.
$120—Mr. and Mrs. Philip C. Murfitt.
$115—Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Furber.
$110—Mr. and Mrs. Augustus J. Boyden; Mrs. William S. Sims.
$100—Miss Ethelind Adams; Mr. and Mrs. John Adams; Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Balcke; Mrs. Walter Channing; Mr. and Mrs. Fulton Cutting; May S. Dingwall; Ervin R. Dix; Mr. and Mrs. John E. Donnelly; Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Eaton; Eugene Endicott; Farmington Society of Boston; James C. Greenway; Mr. and Mrs. Russell S. Hadlock; Dudley Harmon; Mr. and Mrs. Fosdick P. Harrison; Dr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Hartwell; Mrs. Chester B. Humphrey; Mrs. Howard S. Johnson; Mrs. James H. Kennedy; Mr. and Mrs. Franklin J. Lane; Mrs. W. Creighton Lee; Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Lewis; Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Mills; Mrs. A. W. Newell; Miss Alice Newell; Miss Madeleine Newell; Mr. and Mrs. Hollis P. Nichols; Mr. and Mrs. Carleton Noyes; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore B. Pitman; Mrs. Lillian A. Porter; Mr. and Mrs. Augustus L. Putnam; Paul Richenborg; Mr. and Mrs. Reginald L. Robbins; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rotch; Edward F. Stevens.
$100—Guido A. Stuntzner; Karl Terzaghi; Mr. and Mrs. Carl T. Tourtellot; Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Williams; Robert S. Wolcott; Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph H. Wyner.

By Companies and Employees

$45,000—John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company employees.
$30,000—Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates (including subsidiaries) employees (First Report).
$13,000—United Drug Company and Liggett Drug Company, Inc., and employees.
$6,939—Hood Rubber Company Inc., employees.
$5,100—Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc.
$5,026—C. H. Sprague & Son Co., and employees.
$3,516—Converse Rubber Company and employees.
$2,593—Cambridge Municipal employees (First Report).
$2,006—Brookline Municipal employees (First Report).
$1,768—Somerville Municipal employees (First Report).
$1,433—Watertown Municipal employees (First Report).
$1,126—Norwood Municipal employees (First Report).
$1,015—Wheeler Reflector Co.
$1,004—Arthur D. Little, Inc.
$1,000—Commercial Filters Corporation; George Lawley & Son Corp.; Metropolitan Coal Co.
$979—Arthur D. Little Inc. employees.
$956—Massachusetts Wharf Coal Company and employees.
$869—Winthrop Municipal employees (First Report).
$855—Natick Municipal employees (First Report).
$836—Revere Municipal employees (First Report).
$819—Melrose Municipal employees (First Report).
$697—Milton Municipal employees (First Report).
$667—Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation and employees.
$666—Medford Municipal employees (First Report).
$650—Winchester Municipal employees (First Report).
$641—Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., employees.
$608—Weymouth Municipal employees (First Report).
$588—Natick Box and Board Co. employees.
$586—Wadsworth Howland & Company, Inc. and employees.
$563—Lexington Municipal employees (First Report).
$560—Masury-Young Co. and employees; Standard Duplicating Machines Corp.; William Underwood Company.
$497—E. & F. King & Co., Inc employees.
$471—Wakefield Municipal employees (First Report).
$468—Frost Coal & Oil Company and employees.
$441—Malden Municipal employees (First Report).
$431—Braintree Municipal employees (First Report).
$430—Bonded Oil System, Inc.
$406—C. W. Claflin Company and employees.
$400—Davies, Rose & Company, Ltd.; Irving M. Sobin Co., Inc.
$391—Morton's Women's Apparel Shop employees.
$379—Davies, Rose & Company, Ltd. employees; The Stetson Shoe Company, Inc., employees.
$376—United Consumers, Inc., and employees.
$357—Norwood Hospital employees.
$352—Standard Duplicating Machine Co., employees.
$340—Metropolitan Coal Company employees.
$323—Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc., and employees.
$300—Draper Bros. employees.
$278—National Aniline & Chemical Company and employees.
$275—J. S. Cushing Company employees.
$274—Ring Sanatorium & Hospital employees.
$268—New England Pressed Steel Co. employees.
$265—Zepfler & Childs employees.
$255—E. F. King & Company, Inc.
$250—Henry Jenkins Transportation Co.; New England Sanitarium employees; Tailby-Nason Co.; United Markets, Inc.
$246—Norfolk County employees (First Report).
$239—Peerless Pressed Metal Corporation employees.
$217—Belmont Municipal employees (First Report).
$211—Public Operating Co. employees.
$210—Hesse Machine Co. employees.
$206—Watertown Builders Supply Company employees.
$200—Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Boston; Lewis-Shepard Company; Nurses at 427 Marlborough Street.
$199—Canton Municipal employees (First Report).
$196—Wesco Waterpaints Inc.
$190—Boston Fresh Tripe Co. employees.
$186—Frank Bownes Company Inc. employees; D. J. Cutter & Company and employees.
$177—Consolidated Biscuit Company employees; Bay State Moulding Co. employees.
$176—Norwood Lumber Company and employees.
$175—E. B. Morse & Company and employees.
$173—Island Creek Coal Company and employees.
$153—J. W. Greer Co. employees; Linder & Company, Inc. and employees.
$150—American Cyanamid and Chemical Corp.; Henry Jenkins Transportation Co. employees; J. W. Moore Machinery Corp.; Trimount Bituminous Products Co.
$127—United Markets, Inc. employees.
$126—Winchester Laundry employees.
$125—The Savogran Company employees.
$124—North American Chemical Co. and employees.
$118—Whipple Co. and employees.
$117—Tamworth Associates, Inc. employees; Walker Gordon Laboratory Co., employees.
$115—Golden Cookie Company and employees; W. Filene's Sons Company, employees, Winchester.
$113—Master Chemical Company and employees.
$112—Beggs and Cobb Inc., employees.
$108—Trimount Bituminous Products Co. employees.
$107—Lester Shoe Company Inc., employees; Union Club of Boston, employees.
$105—Symmes Arlington Hospital, employees.
$103—Dorchester Ice Cream Corporation and employees.
$100—Bartenders & Hotel employees Union Local No. 34; Frank Bownes Company Inc.; Cisco Chemical Company; E. J. Feeley Company; Metropolitan Boston Retail Liquor Package Association; New England Gas Products, Inc.; Rose-Derry Corporation; Roland Weinbaum Inc.; Supreme Markets, Inc.; Watertown Builders Supply Company; Winchell Shoe Manufacturing Company and employees.

New Taxi Rates To Hub Airport

Through an arrangement by American Airlines, Inc., with Checker Cab, air line passengers may now board taxis bound either to or from East Boston Airport to a point as far uptown as Copley Square for a fixed fare of 75 cents, it has been announced by the local office of the air line.

Trips originating beyond this zone will be charged for at the meter rate until they reach Dartmouth street, the zone limit.

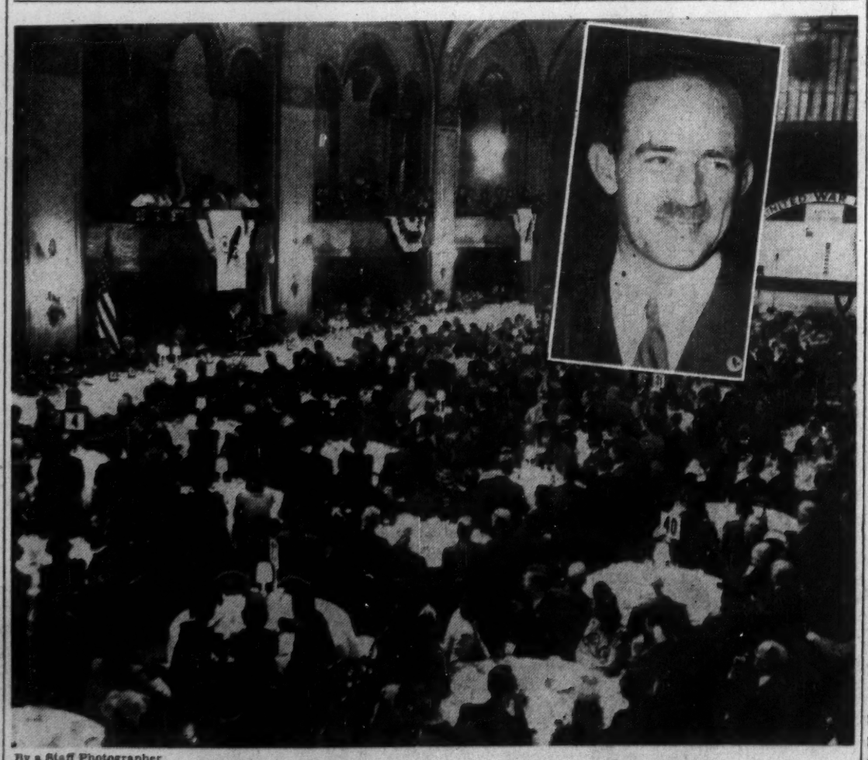
This arrangement, it was stated, will cost only slightly more than the former air limousine service but will be less than the metered cab fare.

Theater Trophy For Year Given To Hovey Cast

At the Hovey Memorial Institute in Waltham last night a silver trophy was presented to the Hovey Players of that city, winners of the Fourth Annual Little Theater Tournament of Greater Boston. The presentation was made by the Quannapowitt Players of Wakefield and Reading, last season's winners and judges of this season's tournament. The winning play, "Pride and Prejudice," was performed last November and was directed by Ernestine Wentworth.

Because of the current activities of the various Little Theater groups in Defense Work and the resultant loss of members, the list of entrants shortened as the season developed. Nevertheless, the following entrants saw the season's program through. The Community Players of Quincy gave a performance of "Personal Appearance" which was directed by Irving Stanley; the Maynard Dramatic Club presented "What A Life" directed by Henry Tatler; the Civic League Players of Framingham entered the Tournament with a performance of "Lady of Letters," which was also presented by The Stagecrafters of Dedham.

The Four Arts Club of Saugus, where the tournament originated four years ago, staged the production "George Washington Slept Here," which was directed by Walter Roy. Although the Tavern Players of Lynn were ineligible for the trophy, having won the tournament in the recent past, they also entered with a complimentary performance.



By a Staff Photographer

Boston Fund Workers Happy as Drive Reaches Goal

Thirteen hundred voluntary campaign workers gathered at the Hotel Statler last night and joined in a mighty battle cry of victory as Maynard Hutchinson, General Chairman, announced that the goal of $7,600,000 had been topped by $45,163.29, as last-minute contributions were audited. The workers cheered again when it was announced that Charles C. Cabot, Boston lawyer and resident of Dover, Mass. (inset), had been appointed General Chairman for next year's drive.

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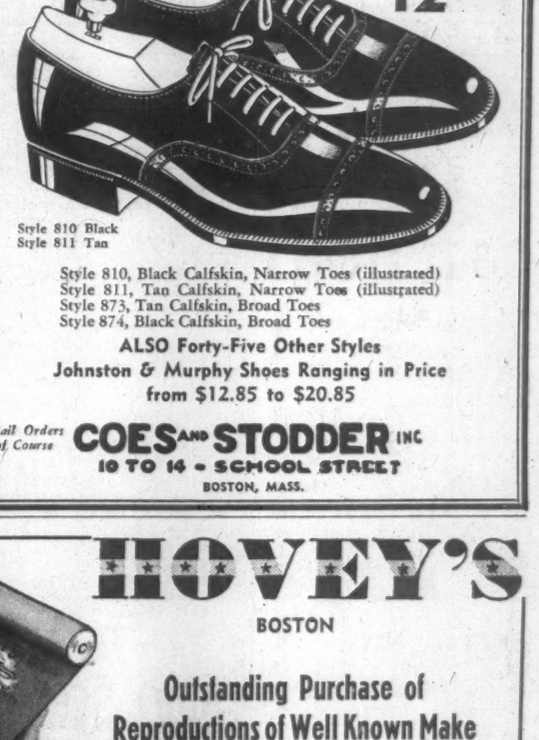

Four Styles Johnston & Murphy Shoes at $12.45

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Style 810, Black Calfskin, Narrow Toes (illustrated)
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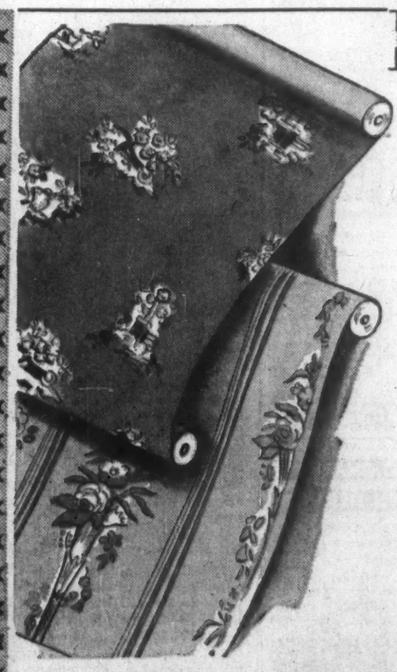

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HOVEY'S WALL PAPER—FOURTH FLOOR

Australia Subordinates Everything to War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 12—The changes made in Australia's economic life by Prime Minister John Curtin's plan for control of prices, profits, investments, wages, man power and materials are the most revolutionary in the history of the country.

There undoubtedly will be much argument regarding detailed application, but the general reaction is that Australia has reached the stage in which everything must be subordinated to the struggle for existence.

Even the most conservative newspapers are declaring the people will "hail with relief the announcement that the government means to harness the entire resources and working energy of the people to the single purpose of waging war."

Mr. Curtain's announcement outlined only the main lines of the plan, but from the statements of those closely in touch with the Cabinet it is possible to indicate the manner in which the main sections will be implemented.

May Curb Stock Exchange

Prohibition of the sale or investment of capital, except by Government permission, is regarded as one of the most far-reaching proposals.

This may mean restriction of Stock Exchange transactions to little more than dealing in Government securities, although it is stated today that the exchanges will probably be allowed to carry on without direct restriction, so long as they abide by the principle laid down.

Provision may be made to meet special cases, such as those arising from the need of realizing assets in cases of fatalities and other instances. But, broadly, the Government is determined in the present crisis that buying and selling for capital profit cannot be permitted. Such practices are considered as cutting across the total war principle, which is that the entire resources must be available for the nation. The investments to be brought under control are not restricted to stock shares, but include real estate.

Wage Pegging New

The pegging of prices of goods means little change, since the price-fixing machinery has been operating almost since the beginning of the war, but the pegging of wages introduces something new.

The Government is understood to be agreeable to leaving to the Commonwealth Arbitration Court discretionary powers regarding applications for new awards. This will allow action to be taken where conditions of the current award are intolerable either to employer or employee.

It is taken as definite, however, that employers and employees will not be allowed to combine to exploit the public by reaching new agreements which make increased demands on the general resources of the nation.

Wage pegging will not prevent pay increases attaching to normal promotions.

Satisfaction is expressed by the unions at the decision to limit profits, exclusive of taxes paid, to four per cent on capital. This doesn't necessarily mean that dividends in limited companies will have four per cent limitation—the rates in some cases may exceed four per cent—but the Government feels that the pegging of prices and other factors will wipe out the possibility of such excess.

The position of preference dividends fixed at a higher rate than four per cent by the articles of Association is being investigated and it is regarded as certain that the Government is unlikely to depart from the principle that the preference shareholder must assume the same sacrifices as the rest of the community—irrespective of the fact that he has a legal contract made in circumstances in which Australias present peril was not foreseeable.

Absences Provide Problem

The Government's plan provides for the enforcement from today of man power regulations, but the enforcement of the plan to prevent absenteeism in industry, both of employers and employees has yet to be worked out.

The Government's attitude is that civilians must observe the same standards of duty as apply to the fighting services and therefore must not be absent from the job.

Holiday leave still will be permissable. The Government's intention in specifically mentioning the absenteeism of employers is to strike at what members of the Cabinet describe privately as "the golf-playing executive."

Proprietors, directors and executives of industrial undertakings, they declare, should set employees an example by spending at least a full working week at their desks.

Lockouts and strikes can be regarded as covered by the provisions regarding abstenteeism.

Mr. Curtin has instructed, Attorney General H. V. Evatt, Treasurer J. B. Chifley, and Labor Minister Edward J. Ward, whose departments are mainly concerned with the new policy, to prepare immediately regulations legalizing the Government's proposals.

Industries Expect Curtailment

Preliminary plans which will switch workers from nonessential industries to war work also were announced. A wide variety of industries was expecting severe curtailment or even cessation of the normal activities. Among those who are likely to be affected are the jewelers whose experience fits them for fine instrument work in munitions and aircraft industries; furniture makers, who are likely to be restricted to standardized lines; confectioners who are regarded as nonessential except in such simple lines as block chocolate.

Generally plans for each industry are to be recommended by the industry itself, but direct Government approach is expected where it is clear that a substantial restriction of industry can be effected.

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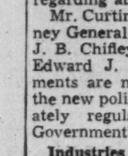

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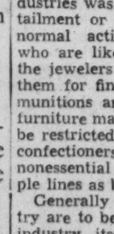

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Singapore Badly Unprepared, Reporter Says

British smugly held to belief Japan would not dare to attack, radio correspondent maintains.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—A strong indictment against the British, who, it is charged, did not believe the Japanese would attack in the Far East and were therefore totally unprepared, was delivered by Cecil Brown, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent, in a radiocast last night from Sydney, Australia.

"The tragic story of Singapore," said Mr. Brown, whose radiocast came through the Australian censor, "is not alone of Japanese numerical superiority, fanatical courage, and brilliant military scheming. The Japanese are at Singapore also because of what the British failed to foresee, prepare for and meet at the crucial moment."

Mr. Brown was taken off the air a few weeks ago for radiocasts held detrimental to morale and because of his charges at that time that the British were complacent.

In the first radiocast by Mr. Brown since he was banned in Singapore he said:

Flew 1,100 Miles

I just arrived in Sydney from Singapore and Batavia. I flew 1,100 miles from Java to Darwin in a Navy bomber and then in an Army bomber 1,800 miles from Darwin to Brisbane, over an area that may decide the fate of the Pacific war.

Those are great distances, but from my observation of operations out here, they may not mean much to the Japanese attackers. The picture in the Pacific is very far from optimistic.

At no point are the Japanese being held by the Allied forces.

Singapore very probably will be in Japanese hands in the next 24 to 72 hours. Japanese submarines and surface raiders will then operate in the Indian Ocean.

The position of Rangoon, and therefore supplies to the Chinese, will become critical. Dutch Sumatra may be taken and the fate of Java will be decided in the next three or four weeks.

From what I've seen of Japanese driving power and Allied man power and equipment to meet it, Australia will be attacked in the very near future. I've talked with dozens of American bomber and fighter pilots in the N. E. I. and others who got out of the Philippines. Every one of them said in just these words: "Tell them to send us some aircraft. In every engagement we're outnumbered 50 and 100 to 1."

At Singapore, the entire British, Australian, and Indian garrison will either fight to the last man or surrender. I do not believe there will be a Dunkirk from Singapore. The Imperial forces there will fight and die with great courage. They have that capacity and it has been the main weapon of the soldier in Malaya.

Gives a Few Reasons

Here, in brief, are a few of the reasons why the Japanese are at Singapore:

The British authorities were confident that the Japanese would not dare attack Great Britain. When the Japanese did attack they were so stunned and unprepared that the British, unless reinforced, at no time stood a chance of holding the Japanese advance despite the official statements to the contrary. The British troops were subjected from the first day of the war down to this moment to unceasing divebombing and machine-gunning attacks. No courage in the world can stand that indefinitely.

In the first month of the war the troops were without protection from British fighters.

Only three weeks before the outbreak of the war did the British military discover that Bren gun carriers and small tanks could negotiate water-covered rice fields. That required a change in defensive tactics, which had been based on depending on jungles and rice fields to protect their flanks.

The British were heavily outnumbered and unable to stop the Japanese infiltration attacks. The troops were not adequately trained for jungle fighting and could not adapt themselves in a few weeks. The British commanders judged what the Japanese would do by what they would do if in the Japanese position.

Amazing "Fifth Column"

An amazing "fifth column" organization had been established in Malaya. One officer said he gave the "fifth columnists" 35 per cent of the credit for the Japanese success. He put the scorched-earth policy the first four weeks of the war as virtually a figment of the official imagination.

Vast storehouses of food were left untouched for the Japanese. Sampans, boats, barges, and even steamers were undamaged. At Penang, the British military authorities ordered the evacuation without consulting the Government. They refused to evacuate anyone except Europeans. All Chinese, Malays, and Indians were left to their fate.

That was the beginning of considerable difficulties with the natives in Malaya.

At Penang, the treasury was left intact with more than a quarter of a million dollars and when the Japanese walked into Penang they simply threw a switch in the radio station and began broadcasting.

Little Destroyed

While it was stated that the British were destroying everything in the path of their retreat, facts told a different story. To give one instance, it was announced they destroyed everything at Juantan Airdrome on the east coast. Two days later the RAF was sent over to bomb the undamaged hangars and the Japanese aircraft already using the field.

Up until the day of the war, the Colonial administration was unable to distinguish between Japanese as potential enemies and the Chinese as allies. Prominent Chinese at the outbreak of the war beseeched the British to give them guns to help fight. A Chinese battalion was recruited 10 days ago.

At the time the authorities banned me from broadcasting through Singapore, the head of Military Intelligence said that civilian morale could win or lose the Battle of Singapore. Every American and British correspondent there affirmed that censorship in Singapore did everything possible to hide the situation from those civilians expected to fight the battle for Singapore.

The tragic story of Singapore is not all one of Japanese numerical superiority, fanatical courage and brilliant military scheming. The Japanese are at Singapore also because of what the British failed to foresee, prepare for and meet at the crucial moment. That's the moral of the story of Singapore.

Associated Press

Food for Singapore's Defenders

This mobile canteen has been carrying food and refreshments throughout Singapore as the Japanese have pressed their attack on the great naval base. It has been operated by European and Chinese girls.

Queensland Defense

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 12 (AP)—Army Minister Francis M. Forde announced arrangements had been made for the immediate supply of equipment and weapons to members of the Volunteer Defense Corps in the more vulnerable parts of the North Queensland Coast.

North Queensland is the section of Australia nearest the Australian mandate islands invaded by the Japanese.

Leahy Sees Pétain

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Feb. 12 (AP)—United States Ambassador William D. Leahy conferred with Marshal Philippe Pétain and Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan today. It was his third meeting with the French leaders in the past 10 days.

Nazis Seek Legion Control

The following article was written for the Overseas News Agency by George Herald, formerly on the staff of the Petit Parisien.

Copyright, 1942

Infiltration of German soldiers into the French Foreign Legion in North Africa is bringing that famous force completely under German control, according to information given the writer by a French industrialist, a former member of the Chamber of Deputies, who has just arrived in this country from Marseille.

This informant states that the Germans are adopting this means for strengthening their hold on French North Africa.

"Numbers of German soldiers in French uniforms and all kinds of modern war material have been and are being shifted from Marseille to Oran and other North African ports on board French ships such as the Ville d'Oran, the Sidi Brahin, and the Sidi Bel Abbes," he told me.

"The ships sail three quarters of the way through Spanish territorial waters and always remain in sight of the Spanish coast. The last jump from the southeast corner of Spain to Africa is made by night in nine hours.

Submarines Keep Watch

"German submarines based in the Spanish-owned Balearic Islands serve as watchdogs.

"Officially, Nazi soldiers aboard these transports have enlisted in the French Foreign Legion. Many of them are former Legionnaires who know Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco. For the moment they remain under French command, but the Germans have sent hundreds of their officers to North Africa who, at the proper time, will replace all French commanders not considered 'reliable.'

"Behind this bloodless conquest of one of the world's most colorful military bodies is intense activity in Marseille.

"German headquarters for French North Africa are at Marseille. Every day, caravans of trucks filled with files, luggage, and furniture arrive from the north and are unloaded by Wehrmacht soldiers in front of Marseille hotels.

"All the better hotels in town have been forced to make room for a certain number of Nazi officers and functionaries. The luxurious Hôtel de Noailles on the Canebière, main boulevard of the port, has been requisitioned by German staff officers.

"More than 2,000 Nazis have invaded the town in the last few weeks. They are employed in the Reichsafrika-Amt (German Africa Bureau), as the General Staff office is called. This office is inconspicuously quartered in the Hôtel du Roi Rene at Aix-en-Provence, 15 minutes from the Canebière by car.

Fleet May Be Key

"Whether or not the Germans can make the most of their infiltration and control of French North Africa depends to a large extent on how many ships of Vichy's fleet they can obtain.

"It is true that many French naval officers are not Fascist, but that does not mean they are necessarily pro-German. The Nazis, who have had their experiences with Spaniards and Italians, are the last ones to have any illusions on this score.

"They distrust the French naval staff so much that they have formed a special section in the Afrika-Amt at Marseille which controls not only the movement of French ships but of French naval officers."

Canada and Its Japanese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 12—In response to insistent and searching questions from members of Parliament from the Province of British Columbia, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King has made a full explanation of the Government's policy in relation to the Japanese population on the Pacific Coast.

There are about 24,000 persons of Japanese race in the Western Province. For the past four years, the Prime Minister said, the Government has has been watching the situation carefully On recommendation of a special committee of investigation appointed Oct. 1, 1940, all persons of Japanese origin were reregistered, photographed and fingerprinted.

When war broke out with Japan, the same precautionary measures were taken in regard to Japanese residents in Canada as had earlier been put into force with the Germans and Italians. Those who were believed to endanger public safety were interned. All fishing boats on the coast operated by Japanese were immobilized.

Many people in British Columbia were anxious about the possibility that aid might be given to submarines or enemy raiders, the chance of sabotage, and the possibility of anti-Japanese riots.

"Protected Areas"

Enemy aliens will be removed from "protected areas" on the Pacific Coast. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police have the right to grant permits to remain in these areas. This applies for the time being to women and children and to men physically unfit. While kept under police surveillance, those removed from the defense areas will be placed in some sort of employment if possible. A civilian corps is being formed of Canadians of Japanese origin who are anxious to serve Canada. They will be used on projects which will contribute to the national war effort.

The fishing vessels of the Japanese which have been immobilized in harbors, will be sold, leased, chartered or requisitioned through a commission which has been established. The object is to keep the fishing industry in full operation and also to be fair to the Japanese who own the boats.

The immigration treaty signed in 1928 with Japan has been abrogated. With the clarification of the situation, the Government finds it unnecessary to keep in existence the standing committee, which has been advising the Cabinet.

Tolerance, Patience Urged

An order is in effect providing for the removal of radio receiving sets and transmitters and cameras from the Japanese.

In his explanation of the steps that have been and are being taken to secure the country against possible injury through enemy agents, the Prime Minister said, "It will be recognized that Canadian citizens of Japanese race have been placed in a very difficult position. They are being asked to bear with patience inevitable hardships and losses. A situation of this kind can only be effectively met by an equal measure of tolerance and understanding on the part of the people of Canada generally. In the national interest it is of the utmost importance that the problem should be approached in the spirit."

Winant Discusses Lincoln

LINCOLN, England, Feb. 12 (AP)—Abraham Lincoln would have grasped the reasons that have made Great Britain and the United States allies in this war, United States Ambassador John G. Winant said today at a luncheon commemorating the American emancipator's birthday.

"He, like we, hated the tyranny of man over man," Mr. Winant said.

"He was, as we are, the foes of any doctrine which seeks to enslave one race to another.

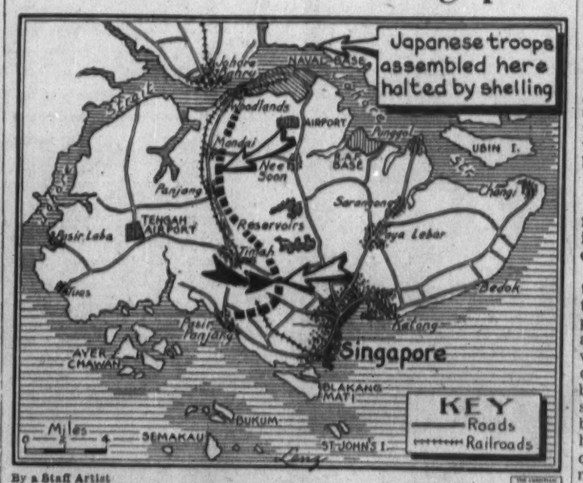
"He, like we do, always insisted that democratic government with all its faults was one form of government ultimately compatible with the dignity of the human spirit.

"He passed, as we have passed, through the valley of the shadow of death to the victory of a great principle.

"In these troublous, uncertain days, when all we love and cherish are at stake, this time-swept city which has stood close to 2,000 years gives added anchorage to hope and faith in the future of mankind."

Mr. Winant was given the freedom of the city in honor of the day.

The Battle Line in Singapore



By a Staff Artist

Japanese Tighten Grip Around Base

The broken line shows approximately the battle front on Singapore Island. The Japanese, whose main point of attack is indicated by the black arrow, are to the west of the line. The British Imperials, indicated by white arrow, are to the east.

Design of Postwar Britain Is in Hands of Lord Reith

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 12 — A long step forward to insure a better postwar Britain has been taken by the government in making Lord Reith Minister of Planning with wider powers over countless private and independent authorities which hitherto have been allowed to decide the shape, or too often the misshape, of British towns and countryshape.

Hitherto Lord Reith has been described as Minister of Works and Buildings but his prime concern with the much bigger question of planning now is recognized in the change of his title to Minister of Work and Planning.

Parliamentary Proposals

Main points of new government rebuilding proposals emerging from statements in both Houses of Parliament yesterday are:

1. The central planning authority promised a year ago now is an established fact.

2. The Government has given the clearest evidence to date of its intention to build nationally and not piecemeal by transferring to the new Ministry powers hitherto in the hands of the Ministry of Health.

3. The main function of the newly constituted Ministry is to define the general principles to which town and country planning must conform.

4. The very large number of local planning authorities is to be reduced by encouraging them to group themselves in larger units for planning purposes.

5. A Parliament bill is nearly ready to prevent future plans from being upset by present unsocial actions—land speculators have been warned that they will not be allowed—reap undue profits from the present situation or balk future planning.

6. A bill to decide the question of landowner's compensations will be introduced as soon as the committee studying this complicated question under Mr. Justice A. A. Uthwatt has completed its findings.

Preparation Work Done

Far-reaching preparation work for postwar rebuilding already has been achieved by Lord Reith in his restricted capacity as Minister of Works and Buildings. His department, together with other experts on slum clearance, town planning, and social problems, has been studying ways to insure public benefit without conflicting with the interests of private individuals and local authorities. Blueprints which could sweep sordiness from cities and ugliness from the countryside on a nation-wide scale are taking shape in the drawing offices of the central headquarters and in country and local Government offices.

But decisive questions hitherto have been: Will the Minister be given necessary powers to put reform schemes into practice? Or will some private landlord still be able to hold up a major slum-clearance scheme? Will the public purse be fleeced by private interests? Will uncontrolled expansion of industrialization or domestic building be permitted to ruin more of the nation's heritage of trees and fields while other parties are working in other places for more beauty and more open spaces? Will transport systems be master or servant of planning schemes?

From contact with Lord Reith and his work, one has felt that he might well have the necessary ideas, vision, and initiative to succeed if given a real chance. As first chief of British Broadcasting Corporation he earned a high reputation as an organizer. He was out of his depth as Minister of Information for a spell in 1940. But planning physical reconstruction of Britain seems to be a task well suited to this highly skilled Scottish engineer whose technical skill is combined with a strong practical idealism.

There is no doubting Lord Reith's conviction in the importance of his task. He described it in the House of Lords Feb. 11 as a "notable and urgent war aim, not a distraction from the war effort."

He added a significant ministerial statement: "I am not frightened about the war, but I am frightened about the peace."

He pledged the Government's determination to do all it could to prepare for the stupendous problems of peace.

The relationship between Lord Reith and Sir Arthur Greenwood, Socialist Minister in the War Cabinet responsible for the world-wide field of postwar reconstruction, has not been clarified, but doubtless will be when legislation is introduced for a physical replanning of Britain. But Lord Reith obviously has been given a significant step up.

The Government's delay in reaching the present stage in a program for a better Britain has evoked severe criticism both in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords. Liberal Viscount Samuel urged in the Upper House that the matter was so pressing as to require something like a "committee of imperial defense" to deal with national reconstruction.

Measures Called Inadequate

Other speakers called the promised measures inadequate and said nothing short of a drastic reorganization of the whole local governmental system could solve the problem of securing a national policy from 751 separate planning authorities in England and Wales alone.

Lord Latham, Socialist leader of the London County Council, called for a new Town and Country Planning Act specifically defining private interests as subservient to the social, economic, and cultural needs of the people.

The immense complexity of the replanning question is recognized. A vastly different social and industrial era has to be envisaged. Order has to be produced from almost chaos. Machinery being built for the task therefore may seem cumbersome. But there is no doubt but that Lord Reith's department has the wholehearted support of the vast majority of the nation for any measures, however daring, he may call on the Government to take. But the final difficulty is the necessity of legislating at a time when political attention necessarily has to be focussed on war.

Army Warns Civilians About Grounded Planes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—A warning to civilians that military planes which are forced down or involved in accidents may be carrying live bombs or amunition was issued by the War Department.

Such planes should be guarded strictly against molestation by unauthorized persons, the Department said.

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FINE ENGLISH KNITTING YARNS

Vichy Leaders Seen Aiming at Latin Bloc

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recent reports of a possible talk between Marshal Philippe Pétain and Gen. Francisco Franco of Spain, though subsequently denied, nevertheless point to a well-marked trend in the policy of the Vichy group. This group has long been toying with the idea of a Latin bloc, bringing France into close co-operation with Spain and Italy. It is believed quite likely that this plan will be pushed by Vichy in the near future.

In that event interest attaches to the relations between France and Italy, which, at the moment, are none too cordial. Nevertheless this is a temporary condition.

From diplomatic and other trustworthy sources, it is known that Italy's entry into the Second World War was not altogether voluntary. When in August and September, 1939, the political crisis reached its climax, the Fascist Government attempted to persuade Great Britain and France to accept a new Munich.

Even after Hitler had started his blitzkrieg on the Western Front and after the German Army had crushed French resistance, the Italian Government still hesitated. Mussolini, despite his pompous boasts, knew only too well that Italy's resources were limited, that its army was unprepared and that public opinion was strongly opposed to war.

His pessimistic views were soon confirmed. The Italian Army has been defeated on every front: in Ethiopia, in Libya, in Greece, and even during the short clash with the French.

During the last few days previous to France's capitulation, Italian troops vigorously attacked by Senegalese, were thrown out of Mentone, the only French city the invaders had succeeded in occupying.

Germany's contempt for Italy's military achievements found expression in the terms of the Armistice Agreement. Italy was not to occupy any French territory except Mentone. Italy's share in the booty was negligible. The Fascists felt strong resentment and in the Armistice Commission clashes between German and Italian delegates occurred almost daily.

Little Respect From French

Meanwhile the Italians had won little respect from the French. In spite of the German occupation, popular opinion in 1940 was far more anti-Italian than anti-German. The French never forgave Italy its stab in the back.

The French refused to accept Italian occupation of French territory, after defeating the Italians on the field of battle. Despite severe censorship the French press ironically underlined Italian reverses on all battle-fronts and the "man in the street" was still more outspoken in his comment.

Public opinion in France was and remains anti-Italian, but the early antipathy has lost some of its fury. The change is being made the most of by members of the Vichy group who advocate reconciliation with Italy.

An improvement in Franco-Italian relations has always been a cherished dream of some French right-wing leaders. To reconcile Italy, Vichy was willing to make concessions, but the extent of Fascist demands which included not only one of France's most important colonies, Tunisia, but Corsica and Nice as well led to a total breakdown in negotiations.

Mussolini promised the Fascists too much. He, moreover, had committed his country to follow Germany's expansion policy to a degree that made it impossible for him to accept Vichy's offers.

New Reconciliation Efforts

When Marshal Pétain and his traditionalist and Fascist followers came to power, attempts at reconciliation were pursued with new vigor. To attain this aim the Italophile faction in Vichy sought the good services of the Roman Catholic Church and of Marshal Pétain's personal friend, General Franco in Spain.

Franco-Italian relations have not yet been re-established and all pending questions have been dealt with by the Franco-Italian Armistice Commission. As early as December, 1940, however, Vichy sent Léon Bérard, prominent among Italophiles, as Ambassador to the Vatican. When Mgr. Pierre Gerlier, Cardinal-Archbishop of Lyons and Primate of Gaulles, went to visit the Pope, informed circles in Vichy considered his mission to be political as well as ecclesiastical. When, therefore, early in 1941, Marshal Pétain met with General Franco they were presumed to have discussed the possibility of a rapprochement between the Latin countries which today follow Germany's lead.

The present government of France, Italy and Spain are likely to find themselves in a very bad way at the end of this war, whatever side may be victorious. In case of a German victory the three Latin nations are bound to become Germany's vassal-states; in case of an Allied victory, the Fascist regimes will almost certainly be liquidated. Marshal Pétain, therefore, it is believed, hopes that this war will end in the complete exhaustion of all belligerents, in which case France, allied to Spain and possibly to Italy, will be in a relatively strong position. He is anxious for France to act as intermediary between the belligerents.

Mussolini, however, has not yet given up his ambitious plan of making Italy into a first-class power at the expense of France. When, in November, 1941, the Duce addressed the Garibaldians, he pointed out that "Italy had not forgotten her grievances against France." This clearly means that the Fascist Government continues to claim territorial adjustments concerning Tunisia, Corsica, Nice and Djibouti.

At the same time, the controlled Italian press started a new campaign against Vichy France.

France, this time, reacted sharply. Admiral Jean Darlan, Vichy Vice-Premier, went to Nice and in a speech delivered before the Legion of ex-service men spoke of Nice as the "great French city." A speaker of the French Propaganda Ministry declared that the Germans had promised that Savoy, Nice, Corsica and Tunis would remain part of France.

Duce's Position Weaker

There can be no doubt that as long as Italy's claims remain so far-reaching, any reconciliation between the two nations will be impossible. We have, however, reason to assume that today Mussolini's boasts of being Italy's only spokesman are much more contestable than they were a year or two ago. Many of Italy's political leaders have become highly doubtful of Mussolini's successes in foreign policy.

In December, 1941, Admiral Darlan met with Count Galeazzo Ciano; Italy's Foreign Minister; in Torino. This constituted the first meeting between the Foreign Ministers of the two nations since the outbreak of the war. The communiqué issued at the time pointed out that questions concerning the armistice agreement and general economic matters had been discussed.

Soon after Vichy announced that some equipment of the former French Army had been delivered to Italy and that Italy had freed 139 French prisoners who had been taken during the short Franco-Italian war.

The comment of the Italian press regarding the Darlan-Ciano negotiations were remarkably friendly. It was rumored but never confirmed that an understanding had been reached providing for a joint administration of Tunisia. Vichy reported that the Italian Government intended to send within the near future an Ambassador to Vichy. Italy had already nominated Gino Buti to be Italian representative in Paris.

French Liner Escapes Japanese

Associated Press

Maréchal Joffre

Free French headquarters in London reported that the French liner Maréchal Joffre has escaped from Japanese-held Manila with a crew composed of 63 French officers and men and a number of United States Merchant Marine officers and seamen.

The Free French said the 11,000-ton liner, formerly on the Marseille-Orient run, was at Manila when Japan attacked the United States.

She has just reached an Allied port "where the French crew has signed up for Free France," the announcement said. She is to be a transport.

Japan Has Much Better Navy Than U. S., Hepburn Asserts

TORONTO, Feb. 12 (AP)—Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn of Ontario, noting he had been criticized at Ottawa for saying the United States Fleet "is in hiding," declared today that "the trouble is that we can't face the facts—the Japanese have a much better Navy than the United States."

"The Navy Secretary (Frank Knox) said the Navy was seeking contact with the enemy. If they haven't been able to find them, I'll tell where they are," Mr. Hepburn told a Toronto gathering.

"They're right at Manila, surrounding a gallant force of American troops. They're at Singapore and at Shanghai, where the once-proud U. S. Marines are being humiliated by being forced to draw rickshaws through the streets."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 12—The Dominion Government announced pointedly today that Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario was not speaking for Canada when he declared in a political campaign speech in behalf of a subsequently defeated candidate that the United States Navy "is in hiding."

Navy Minister Angus MacDonald in taking issue with Mr. Hepburn, paid tribute to the American Fleet. His statement was received with prolonged applause by the House.

"The dispositions of naval vessels are not like the movements of certain Hollywood actresses," the Minister said. "Not always can they be made known to the world. There are usually excellent reasons why they should not be made known. But the fact that the disposition and movements of ships are not known is not to be taken as an indication that they are in hiding.

Nazis Threaten 45 Executions

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Nazi authorities in Occupied France have ordered the execution of 45 Frenchmen as hostages if the instigators of two recent attacks against Germans in the occupied zone are not discovered within the next few days, it was learned here today.

Twenty were ordered executed at Tours if the person who attacked a Nazi sentinel there is not found by Feb. 14 and the 25 others are to be executed at Rouen if the bomb throwers there are not arrested before Feb. 15.

Large numbers of other Frenchmen face the threat of deportation to Nazi work camps in Poland.

The first reprisals at Rouen were announced Feb. 7, when 200 persons were arrested for what then was described as a thwarted attempt to blow up a Nazi-occupied army building.

Three Frenchmen were shot in Paris yesterday on the order of the German commander after a new outburst of bombing directed at conqueror and collaborationist alike.

The victims were listed as Robert Alcoulombre and Roger Yabbes, both of St. Maur, accused of "activity favoring the enemy as the result of de Gaullist agitation," and André Durand, of Le Mans, condemned for espionage.

Four different explosions were reported: one in the German officers' mess in the University City at the south end of Paris, where a bomb blew up in a room where officers were eating; the other three blasts at various headquarters of the "Social Revolutionary Movement," an extreme-right organization favoring greater collaboration with the conquerors.

Capital Sentences

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 12 (AP)—Berlin dispatches said last night that five persons had been sentenced to capital punishment in Germany, one for stealing from a woolen collection intended for the Nazi Army, another for high treason, and the other three for murder or burglary during blackouts.

Japan Seeking Madagascar Bases?

Copyright, 1942, Overseas News Agency, Inc.

LONDON, Feb. 12—Japan is seeking naval basis in Madagascar from Vichy, well-informed Allied diplomatic quarters report today.

This move was said to be preliminary to an attempt to establish naval supremacy in the Indian Ocean in order to cut Allied supply lines from Britain and the United States around the Cape of Good Hope to the Near East and Australia.

Since Madagascar is acknowledged to be in the Italo-German sphere of influence, Japan apparently did not approach Vichy direct, as in the case of Indo-China, but asked the Nazis to transmit the request to Vichy.

Madagascar, a French colony since 1896, lies off the east coast of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel. Madagascar is nearly as large as the State of Texas.

A certain amount of support for the report that such a move is impending comes from Free French headquarters, which has learned that General Jeauneau, Commander in Chief of Madagascar, last week began a purge of all European and French officials, ousting and imprisoning so-called unreliable elements, meaning Free French sympathizers.

It is believed that Japan is not asking control of Madagascar, but only naval bases for the duration.

Parley in Spain

SEVILLE, Spain, Feb. 12 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco and Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer of Spain and the Portuguese Premier, Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, arrived here last night for conferences which it was announced would begin today.

The purpose of the talks was not announced.

Dr. Salazar arrived by automobile with Señor Serrano Suñer. General Franco, his wife, and his daughter, Carmencita, arrived 35 minutes later by motor car from Madrid.

Conversations held yesterday were believed to be preliminaries to the more formal conference today.

[The strongest belief in foreign diplomatic circles in Bern, Switzerland, was that the two would draft a clarified declaration of neutrality. It was thought also that Spain and Portugal might declare their formal hope that the war be ended and proffer their good offices for mediation, as did King Leopold of Belgium and Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands in November of 1939.

To further assure their neutral status, it was deemed possible the two countries would express their willingness to accept wounded belligerents in a rest haven.]

Vichy Turns to Axis

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Vichy Government is turning toward a co-operation with Germany which is aiding Hitler in his preparations for a spring offensive against the democracies, according to advices received here from a reliable informant in Europe.

Although Gen. Francisco Franco of Spain and Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar of Portugal are believed to be seeking a method of avoiding embroilment in the anticipated Nazi spring offensive, France is reported turning the other way.

The latest representation to Marshal Philippe Pétain, according to this information, calls for the supplying of several thousand railway locomotives, with crews, and also for a large number of horses. This request is being granted, it was said.

The Germans in both Occupied and Unoccupied France tried to buy 650,000 horses, but were able to get only one fifth that number last summer. In Occupied France, at least, horses are being requisitioned. The exact method used in the unoccupied areas is not known abroad.

[The British Ministry of Economic Warfare announced in London yesterday that the Vichy Government had furnished Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Axis armies in North Africa with 12,000 tons of wheat, or sufficient to feed 10 divisions.]

Just how far France will go along this line was indefinite, according to these European advices, but the most authentic reports reaching New York were that the French are adopting the view that they are unable to raise a strong hand against any pressure.

It is reliably established, however, that while France's African bases are being used for the transport of supplies for the Nazis, the French themselves are giving no physical co-operation.

Nazis Admit Radio 'Jamming'

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (CBS)—Columbia's short-wave listening station reported yesterday that the Nazis have admitted for the first time that they are jamming enemy radiocasts.

The admission was made in a radiocast by Hans Fritsche, chief of the German Radio news service. He said: "I have been told that (British) journalists are complaining bitterly because it is impossible today to talk to us Germans, and our best argument is the jamming of enemy radiocasts or prohibition from listening to them. They are right. They notice things awfully fast, I must say.

"Jamming" is a practice in which a noise-making device is radiocast over a transmitter attuned to the same frequency as another transmitter, so that the voice of the latter is drowned out. Although it has long been known with a good deal of certainty that the Germans were jamming enmy radiocasts, particularly those the British beam to Germany and the occupied countries, this is the first time the Germans ever admitted it.

"Jamming" has been a particularly touchy subject in international short-wave radio, because it has been feared that the minute one side admitted it was jamming, the other side would also start jamming, and the result would be that neither side got its story across.

The British have often accused the Germans of jamming their radiocasts. In French-language transmissions, BBC tells listeners that the program is being radiocast on several frequencies, and that the Germans are jamming some of them. They advise listeners always to try all frequencies, because one must be left unjammed so the Germans can know what they are saying.

The British deny they jam enemy radiocasts, and no Axis radiocast heard here has ever accused them of it. The British have maintained that they have such confidence in the integrity of their people that they don't believe listening to enemy radiocasts can shake it.

Representation Offered India

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—L. S. Amery, Secretary for India to the House of Commons, disclosed today that the Government of India has been offered representation at Great Britain's War Cabinet and on the Pacific War Council.

Although India does not have dominion status, he declared that the British Government is anxious that it "should be afforded the same opportunities as the dominions, being represented at the War Cabinet and on the Pacific War Council for purposes of formulation and direction of policy for prosecution of the war."

Nehru Adamant

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 12 (AP)—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, powerful Indian leader who conferred Feb. 10 with China's leader, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, has re-emphasized his adherence to a policy of self-rule for India.

[Indian independence has been for some time the price asked by Indian Nationalists for full participation with Britain in the war.]

Mr. Nehru said in an address:

"On the arrival of Chiang Kai-shek in New Delhi I found it whispered that we were going to change our policy.

"This isn't a fact. It is an insult to him as well as to us to think there will be a change in our policy on his arrival.

"Our decision was made after mature thought. India won't accept any rule—Japanese or German—but the rule of the Indian masses."

Mufti Kin Called Spy

NEW YORK (CBS)—The Moscow Radio reported recently that "the Turkish authorities intend to send out of the country the nephew of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and 14 other Arabs who were arrested on a charge of espionage on behalf of Germany in Turkey, Syria, Iraq, and Palestine."

The broadcast was recorded at the Columbia short-wave listening station.

Mme. Pétain in Spain

NEW YORK (CBS)—The Nazi-controlled Amsterdam Radio today quoted a Havas report in saying that Madame Pétain, accompanied by the Secretary of Marshal Philippe Pétain, arrived in Barcelona, Spain, Feb. 10.

Marshal Pétain's wife and Secretary were received by Spanish officials and representatives of the French Embassy, and "last night Madame Pétain gave a dinner at the French Consulate General which was also attended by the Mayor of Barcelona," the broadcast said.

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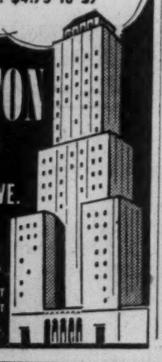

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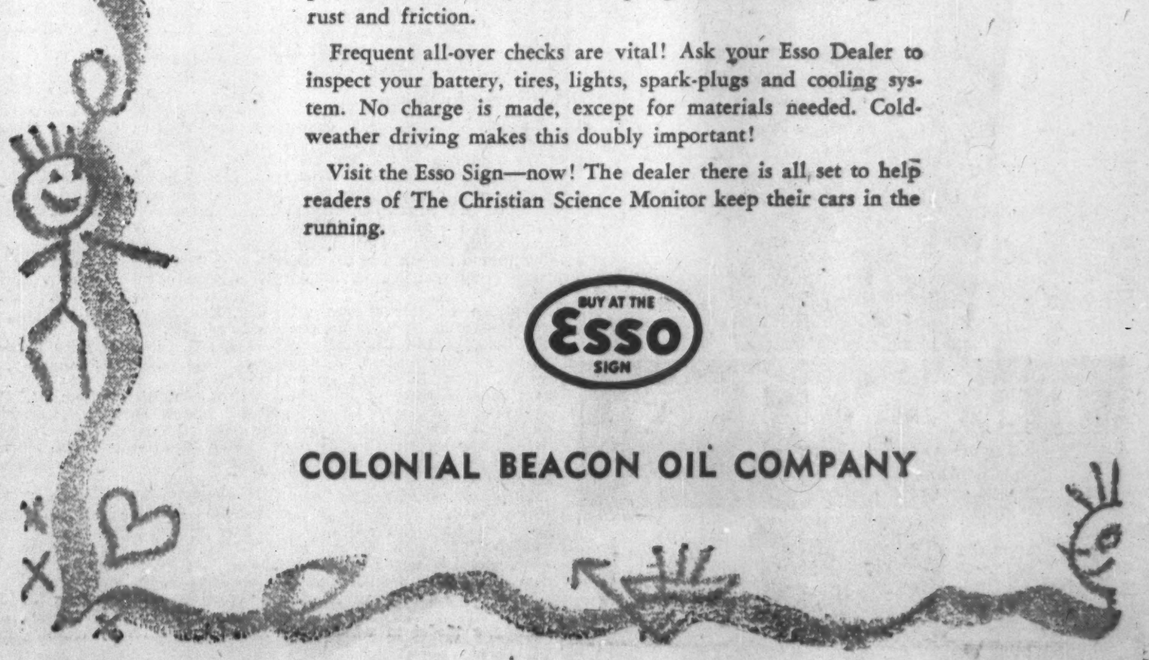

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Dies Letter Shows Japanese Probe Blocked in High Places

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Dies Committee made public last night a letter from the Justice Department last summer in which President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull were represented as opposing "quite strongly" public hearings by which the Committee planned to spotlight subversive Japanese activities.

The Committee acted after Representative Vito Marcantonio (AL) of New York professed to have "confidential information" that neither the President nor the State Department had objected to the Committee's exposing any Japanese activities, as Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas has frequently contended.

Mr. Marcantonio's statement, criticizing the Committee for dereliction, was made before the House Rules Committee which approved a resolution to continue the Dies Committee until next Jan. 3.

The letter, written to Mr. Dies last Sept. 8 by Matthew McGuire as Acting Attorney General, follows:

"My dear Mr. Congressman:

"In your letter of Aug. 27, 1941, addressed to the Attorney General, you stated that if the Attorney General had no objection, you would suggest to your Committee the advisability of conducting public hearings to receive evidence regarding Japanese activities in the United States.

"The Attorney General has discussed the situation with the President and the Secretary of State, both of whom feel quite strongly that hearings such as you contemplate would be inadvisable. The Attorney General is of the same opinion, and accordingly is unable to approve the course which you have in mind."

In sending the resolution to the floor, the Rules Committee ignored a request by Mr. Marcantonio that it call State Department officials to testify but heeded Mr. Marcantonio's request for full debate in the House. Three hours of general debate will be permitted when the resolution is brought up, probably next week. Even opponents conceded that the House would overwhelmingly approve it.

Mr. Dies, who has headed the Committee since it was formed in 1938, said he would request a minimum of $100,000 to finance the continued activities. They probably will include an investigation of alleged anti-American activities in Puerto Rico.

Layton Is Groomed For Production Post

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Sir Walter Thomas Layton, economist and Director General of Programs for the Ministry of Supply since 1940, is slated for appointment as Permanent Secretary to the new Ministry of Production, it was reported on good authority today.

Sir Walter was Editor of the Economist from 1922-38, served as Director of the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations, and has been Chairman of the News Chronicle, Ltd., since 1930.

British Told Press Will Remain Free

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, told the House of Commons yesterday that the British press "has kept its traditional freedom and shows no signs of weakening" despite restrictions essential to wartime security.

Asked whether the Government would lift restrictions on the press and radio as soon as the war ends, he said peace would bring "nothing but unemployment for censors."

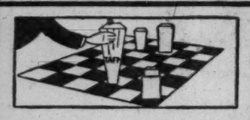
Chinese Children To Build Model Planes

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12 (AP)—More than 200 children in San Francisco's Chinatown volunteered yesterday to change their traditional play habits for Uncle Sam.

Instead of building kites as their forefathers did before them, they will construct model airplanes for use by the United States Navy. The Navy needs the models for silhouette study of different types.

The Navy will release plans Feb. 23 for the construction of 500,000 of the planes.

STRATEGIC



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Lincoln's Letter to Maj. General Joseph Hooker January 25th, 1863.

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Wonders of Research: Television and War

Visual radio playing an increasingly important role in educating public in defense tasks.

By Max K. Gilstrap

Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A hush fell over the heavily-guarded information center "somewhere in New York" recently as civilian air-raid workers of the United States' northeastern air defense center prepared for their television debut.

With unconcealed excitement, the "Plotters," with earphones to take telephonic reports from observers, took their posts. "Filterers" stood by to trace lines of flight on the large table-map; and an alert supervisor stationed himself near a switchboard in readiness to direct the work.

Suddenly a studio light flashed and the worker—on the air—began to demonstrate to the "seeing" but unseen audience how the station would operate under actual conditions. First, there was the warning telephone flash of approaching raiders; then came the order for antiaircraft searchlights and barrage balloons; finally, there was the dispatching, navigation and control of interceptor planes that try to head off the enemy before it has a chance to bomb the city.

As the television audience watched, information of approaching aircraft was telephoned to the center by observers from Maine to the Carolinas, and volunteers quickly obtained information for Air Corps officers to direct the interceptor planes until the interceptor squadron reported "Enemy sighted." Thus concluded another of the varied educational programs being presented by Station WCBW, New York's CBS television station.

What television can accomplish in the years to come can well be imagined when one considers some of the recent defense programs which have been entertaining thousands of viewers in the vicinity of New York City. Take, for instance, the recent sale of $75,000 worth of United States Defense Bonds and Stamps which was made in less than an hour by an appeal made directly to a visual audience. Then there were the illustrated talks on how to assemble an airplane engine; the relation of water power to defense and the parts various groups like the Red Cross, Boy Scouts and Coast Guard play in the present emergency. In addition, educational programs have been presented on art, illustrated by masterpieces; folk dances, badminton games and national parks.

Ten years ago it was prematurely claimed that television had arrived. Today television is heralded along with commercial aviation and prefabricated housing as a great postwar industry.

There are many exciting problems yet to be solved including the improvement of color application, successful commercialization and the development of nationwide network systems. But the ingenuity of man can and will unfold these achievements earmarked for the future.

Origin of Color

With one exception we do not know what causes color such as the red of a rose, or the red of a brick. Of course we know that a piece of blue paper, for instance, has that color because it reflects blue waves of light and absorbs all the rest. But this is not a real explanation because it tells nothing about what is happening in the atoms of the substance to give them the power of absorbing certain wave lengths of light.

The absorption of light in gases, physicists know, is due to shifts of the electrons which make up the other parts of the gaseous atoms. When these electrons are energized by light of particular color, they shift from one of their possible orbits to another. The energy thus used up, the light that continues through the atom has this color missing, and this is shown when the light is analyzed by a spectroscope.

With solids, the problem is far more complicated. However, Dr. C. B. Ellis of the College of the City of New York has tackled the problem and has already accomplished a measure of success. By using peculiar elements called "rare earths" which in crystalline form absorb color over a narrow band of wavelengths he has been able to find out such things as the fact that perhaps only one atom in a million does any absorbing of color and to determine the electronic changes which cause the green color of one rare earth crystal called praseodymium. From this beginning he hopes it will be possible to find the cause of colors in more common substances.

Universe in Space

Galaxies of stars—plate-shaped formations 300,000,000,000,000,000 miles from rim to rim and each containing billions of stars—combine in pairs, one revolving about the other, or even form clusters, as a result of the same gravitational force which keeps the moon spinning around the earth at the relatively puny distance of 238,000 miles.

Evidence of this theory was presented in an article in the current issue of the University of Chicago's Astrophysical Journal by Dr. Erik Holmberg, young Swedish astronomer of the University of Lund, who based his assertion on research using a novel piece of apparatus simulating two galaxies by means of sets of electric light bulbs.

Astronomers have heretofore believed that gravitation was not strong enough to account for the "capture" of one galaxy by another, since it would not cause even two much smaller bodies, such as stars to adhere to each other.

Using a model in which each galaxy was represented by 37 light bulbs arrayed in concentric circles, Dr. Holmoerg showed that when two galaxies meet at close range violent "tidal" distortions occur, draining energy from both and thus permitting one to capture the other. Since the same physical laws govern both the transmission of light and the interplay of gravitational forces, his model which substituted light for attractive pull demonstrated accurately the conduct of two converging galaxies. The light from each of the bulbs was measured by a photoelectric cell next to it.

The capture theory seems to be able to account not only for double and multiple nebulae, but also for the large extra-galactic clusters.

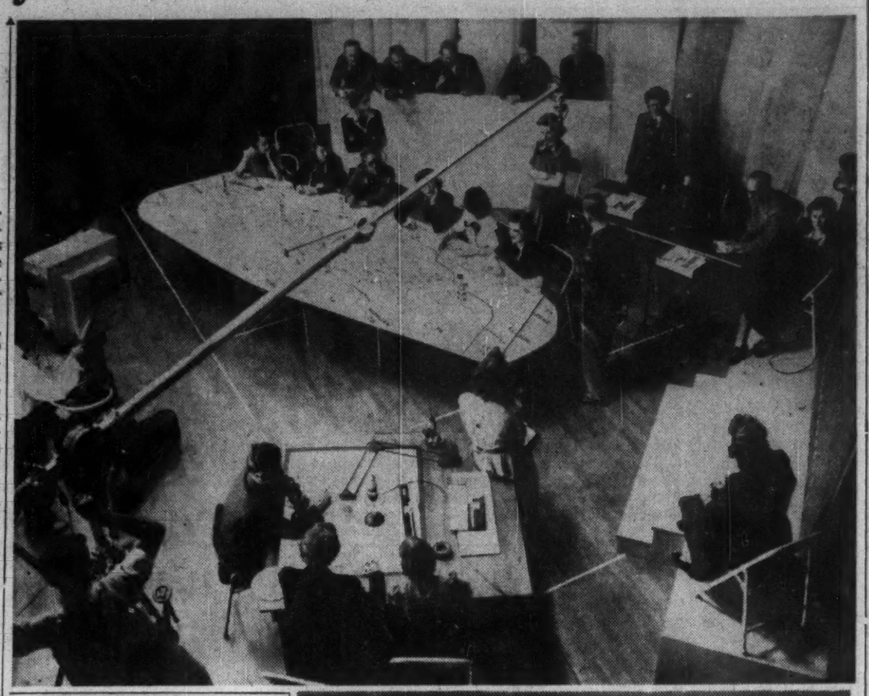
Research Notes

Clothing From Grain—Necessity has mothered an astonishing array of useful things of late including transparent boats made of coal, air and water; automobile steering wheels from soybeans, explosives from corncobs and strategic magnesium from seawater. Now comes this proposal from the United States Department of Agriculture: smartly styled hosiery and dresses made from wheat grain. But whether or not the ladies of the future will be calling for fur coats on rye will depend on the availability of other protein fibers, say the chemists.

"Tin" Cans From Corn Cobs—Cotton, formed into sheets and bonded together with plastics made from corn cobs was suggested as a substitute food container in a recent address by Col. Maurice E. Barker of the United States Chemical Warfare Service. "It can be done," the Colonel says.

Blackout Light—A street light which produces light equivalent to that of a single candle flame has been developed by General Electric for use in blackouts. Placed 15 feet above the street such a light will produce illumination equal to starlight of about 1/1,000th of moonlight, but cannot be seen by the eyes of aviators because of a black canopy over the top.

Photogenic Minerals—The search for strategic metals may be speeded up as the result of a method by which minerals take their own photos in color. Polished rock mixtures are laid upon photographic films coated with chemically treated gelatin and the minerals present show various colors thus revealing their identity.



CBS; Roxalin Flexible Finishes

Research Spurred by War

The war has brought considerable advances in many important fields of research, not the least among them being television and glass. In the upper picture the operation of a heavily guarded civilian air-raid protection center "somewhere in New York" is demonstrated to a CBS television audience. Experience both in Britain and Spain proves that flying glass is one of the greatest hazards in air raids. Bomb blast, concussion and earth tremors either blow out unprotected glass or shatter it into thousands of pieces. What may be an answer to this problem is a new liquid product being manufactured by Roxalin Flexible Finishes, Inc., of Elizabeth, N. J. The lower picture shows how the liquid prevents broken glass from flying.

Refloating of Normandie Studied As Navy Prepares Broad Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—While the steamship Normandie, second largest vessel in the world, lay half submerged on its port side in the Hudson River naval and civilian experts studied today the problem of righting and floating the 83,423-ton vessel, gutted and capsized by fire on Feb. 9. The work, they said, would be undertaken as soon as possible if it is determined that the one-time queen of the sea, taken over by the United States Government on Dec. 12 and renamed the Lafayette, is salvageable.

Meanwhile a spokesman for the Third Naval District said a special board of inquiry would be appointed to investigate all phases of the fire.

Vladimir I. Yourkevitch, Russian-born designer of the vessel, now living in this country and working on contracts for the United States Government, voiced optimism over the possibility of lifting and floating the big ship.

Mr. Yourkevitch said the vessel must be sealed and made watertight and 6,000 tons of water pumped into its double bottoms, which were designed for a similar quantity of fuel oil. It must then be moved as far as possible to a central position between the two piers and the mud dredged from beneath it, he said, adding that it could be pumped dry save for the water in its bottoms. He stressed this might leave it floating on its side, but held that righting it thereafter would be less difficult than initial operations.

"It should take four or five months if work is started immediately," he said.

Nothing has been uncovered in investigations still being conducted to controvert the story that the fire was started by sparks from an acetylene torch igniting burlap-covered stacks of life preservers in the main lounge. The preservers were in the main lounge because more than 500 Naval officers and men and Coast Guardsmen had intended to mark them and the lounge was the largest available space for that purpose, a summary of the disaster given by the Third Naval District revealed.

No aliens, enemy or otherwise, are permitted aboard vessels, and the Navy and all contractors and sub-contractors are bound by this prohibition, the summary stressed in answer to reports that German and Italian nationals had worked aboard the Normandie. Moreover, the Coast Guard crew maintained a regular patrol concerned with men as well as materials, it said.

The summary said so far as the Navy knew, the Robbins Drydock Company, which handled the work, lived up to all regulations regarding use of an asbestos shield with the torch, the letting out of hose and the presence of a general supervisor of the "burning" operation.

P. W. Foxworth, in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation inquiry, disclosed his office was studying the possibility that while sabotage may not have been responsible for the actual outbreak of the fire it may have played a part in setting the stage for it. Such activities might have been undertaken to make sure that any fire that did start would make rapid headway, he said.

Meanwhile it was learned that on Feb. 7 the Federal Register reported that President Roosevelt had authorized the Maritime Commission to resell the Normandie to France at a time consistent with American national defense.

Coincidentally it was disclosed that insurance contracts for the vessel had been cancelled in France when the big craft was taken over by the United States.

Ickes Names Coal Board

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes, the Solid Fuels Co-ordinator, today appointed an Industry Committee on Solid Fuels "to advise on the co-ordination of the Nation's fuel supply and to meet wartime needs."

The Committee was formed, Mr. Ickes said, in compliance with the President's request that steps be taken to assure a sufficient supply of solid fuels where and when needed.

Members named today represent the coal industry, transportation, and mine labor. Mr. Ickes said additional members would be announced, to represent the public interest.

Those named today were:

Representing bituminous coal producers: George W. Reed, Vice President, Peabody Coal Company, Chicago; Charles O'Neil, Barnes and Tucker Company, New York City; H. T. Debardeleben, President, Debardeleben Coal Company, Birmingham, Ala.; and O. L. Alexander, President, Pocahontas Fuel Company, New York City.

For anthracite producers: Charles Huber, Board Chairman, Glen Alden Coal Company, New York City; James H. Pierce, President, East Bear Ridge Company, Scranton, Pa.

Coke: D. M. Rugg, Vice President, The Koppers Company, Brooklyn.

Wholesale Distributors: H. C. Rogers, Sales Manager, Hickman & Williams Company, Cincinnati.

Retail Distributors: James L. Newbold, Malcolmson Coal Company, Detroit.

Tidewater dock operators: R. L. Bowditch, President, C. H. Sprague & Son Company, Boston.

Great Lakes dock operators: John A. Maher, Manager, Mayer Coal Bureau, St. Paul, Minn.

Railroad transportation: J. J. Pelley, President, Association of American Railroads, Washington, and W. C. Kendall, Chairman, Car Service, Association of American Railroads.

Transportation other than railroad: Lachlan MacLeay, President, Mississippi Valley Association, St. Louis, Mo.

Mine labor: Percy Tetlow, Technical Adviser, United Mine Workers of America, Washington, and Thomas H. Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer, United Mine Workers of America, Washington.

Bulgarian Editor Condemned as Spy

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 12 (AP)—Dr. Georgio Valkof, former Editor in Chief of the newspaper Pladne, and two other men were condemned to execution by a military tribunal in Sofia on charges of espionage for the United States, England and Yugoslavia, the Sofia correspondent of a Milan newspaper reported yesterday.

Condemned with Dr. Valkof were his brother Vassili and a Bulgarian aviation technician.

According to the correspondent, the three admitted supplying English and American agents with information on Bulgar troop positions, fortifications and organization of the country's air defenses.

Bees to Get Their Sugar, WPB Assures Apiarists

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The War Production Board promised today that bees would get the sugar they need to turn out honey.

Apiarists are restricted in the use of sugar but the Board gave notice that if the quantity allotted to any producer is insufficient, he may appeal to the WPB sugar section with assurance that his requirements will be met.

During the seasons when nectar from flowers and blossoms is unavailable, bees require sugar.

Hitler's 'Service' to Germans Lauded by Laura Ingalls

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Laura Ingalls, aviatrix on trial for failure to register as a paid agent of the German Government, told a Federal District Court jury today "it was wonderful what Hitler had done—for the German people."

Miss Ingalls reviewed her history as a flier, said she had studied acrobatic flying intensely because "that is the basis of all combat flying," and then was drawn by her counsel, James F. Reilly, into the story of her alleged statements concerning the German Government.

"I have always wanted to do something difficult," she declared. "I wanted to show, during the pending conflict in Europe, that American women can do something besides sit on the sidelines."

Admits Conversation

Asked whether she had expressed to a New York physician, who was treating her, some admiration for the German Government, she said:

"I agreed with him that it was wonderful what Hitler had done." She paused, and added, "for the German people."

"There is individual responsibility in Germany," she continued. "For instance, a man is a head of the air force, or the Army, or economic affairs. That produces results."

The woman flier, who described herself as being "over 35," appeared fully confident of herself on the witness stand. She said that "it is fashionable to be pro-British, and I am not fashionable."

"Did you ever say we should have a Hitler in this country?" asked her lawyer.

"I have said," she replied, "that we ought to have someone like Hitler or Churchill who cared as much about Americans as Hitler and Churchill cared about Germans and Englishmen."

Lengthy Record Won

Mr. Reilly told the jury previously that Miss Ingalls admitted receiving pay from the German Embassy but that she did so in counter-espionage work which she hoped would aid the United States.

The lawyer read into the court record a lengthy statement which was identified as one made by Miss Ingalls to the F. B. I. Dec. 18 a few hours before her arrest. It quoted her as telling of contacts with persons in the German Embassy, and of receiving money from Embassy staff members while she was on a speaking tour for the America First Committee. She told how she had tried since 1939 to get an F. B. I. counter-espionage job, and when rejected she started out to work on her own.

The Government rested its case against Miss Ingalls yesterday with testimony that she received $300 a month from the German Embassy to campaign for American neutrality, and that an Embassy official even tried to get money to her after the United States entered the war.

Roosevelt, Churchill Speeches On WOR, Columbia Records

Review of Recordings

History is hard to appreciate while it is being made. This occurred to us as we refreshed our memory of the President's war message to Congress on Dec. 8, 1941, and Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address to Congress on Dec. 26, 1941, from recordings probably made right off the line by WOR's Recording and Transcription Service, and now available for purchase. Columbia also thought the President's message important enough to issue it under their popular label.

Our primary feeling was one of great pleasure at listening to the two great leaders. It is a pleasure akin to listening to symphonic music to listen to the cadences of these two great voices in contrast with the ranting and shoutings of the dictators.

President Roosevelt has perhaps a more measured delivery than Mr. Churchill, though his message, by force of events, was curt and to the point. Mr. Churchill's speaking was of more inspirational character though probably with the greatest sense of statesmanship.

Instrumental

Chabrier's Trois Valses Romantiques, played by Robert and Gaby Casadesus, pianists, a Columbia release, is a precursor of the satiric vein in music probably brought to a head by Maurice Ravel in his "Valses Nobles et Sentimentales," in which he parodied the luscious vein of Viennese waltz music. This is an entirely different vein for Chabrier than the familiar Iberian strain which he was the first among French composers to popularize in his "España Rhapsody."

Vocal

The Verdi aria, "O Don Fatale" (Oh Fatal Gift), from "Don Carlos" and the Ponchielli aria, "Voce di Donna d'Angelo," from "La Gioconda," sung by Bruna Castagna, contralto, with Alfredo Antonini's Orchestra, for Columbia, are both in the somber vein which the dusky quality of Miss Castagna's voice complements. Most noteworthy, too, are the excellent but unobtrusive backings provided by Mr. Antonini, who is familiar over the radio in New York for his conducting. Occasionally a song serves to emphasize the fact that a male voice may be as coloratura as a woman's. Such a song is Rossini's "La Danza," which is coupled with a Neapolitan ballad with Oriental undertones, "When the Moon Rises Over Marechaire," sung by Beniamino Gigli, tenor, with orchestral accompaniment, for Victor.

Popular

Easy tempoed and in Fats Waller's best style is his Bluebird version of "O Baby, Sweet Baby," coupled with "Pan Pan," in easy though solid-rhythmed style.

Princeton Paper, Magazine Curtailed

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 12 (AP)—Two Princeton University publications will curtail operations because of the war and an accelerated academic program.

The Daily Princetonian, undergraduate newspaper, will publish full issues three days a week, but only brief bulletins the other three days. The editors, headed by Frank L. Broderick of New York, announced the paper would be published six days a week during the summer for pupils continuing in school.

The Nassau Sovereign, college magazine, will drop from eight annual issues to six, the staff announced.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 17.75mc (16.9m). Chimes radiocast at 10:15 a. m. Service at 10:45 a. m. (Eastern War Time).
Evening Chimes radiocast 7 p. m. Service 7:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time), 6.04mc (49.6m); 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m).

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 4:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time).

Repeated by Transcription from Studio of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 6:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time)

Christian Science Programs
Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., Eastern War Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m).
Third Sundays, 6 p. m., Eastern War Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Note—To convert Eastern War Time to Greenwich Time, add 4 hours and 1 hour additional for British Summer Time.

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Halifax Sees 'All-Time' Union Furthering Ideals of Lincoln

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12—Union for "all time" of the United Nations on the principles of the Atlantic Charter is the hope by which a new world may be built on the ruins of the old, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, declared here last night in a speech commemorating the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

Stressing the importance of the resources, skill, and energy of the United States to the future way of life of English-speaking peoples, Lord Halifax urged that the present partnership of the United States and Britain in wartime be continued through the union of the 26 United Nations.

"Save that union," said the British Ambassador, "and we need have no fear of finding victory a mere escape from danger into chaos."

Great Figure in History

Lord Halifax spoke on the eve of the 133rd anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday and characterized the Civil War President as one of the great figures of world history. His address in part follows:

. . . If it were possible, which it is not, to think of Lincoln simply as a great American President—perhaps the greatest of them all—it would be impertinent in an English guest to speak of him in any but general terms of admiration and respect. But the years that have passed have made it plain that Lincoln was far more important to the world and to succeeding generations of men than those who knew him in his life could guess. I believe, therefore, that I may feel free to speak of him as I might speak of Plato, or St. Paul, or any other of that little group of men but for whose lives and thoughts we should all be different from what we are.

The history of this nation would have been written very differently without the guidance of Abraham Lincoln, but that history as he made it is only part of a great world drama of which we do not yet see the end. Against this background, the Civil War was much more than a struggle of competing constitutional claims, and stands out—as what it was—a great landmark in the continuing evolution of human freedom.

It thus fell to Abraham Lincoln to be the embodiment of a great idea: at one time seen in terms of national unity; at another as the claim of ordinary men to have a voice in their own government; but always and everywhere as something essential to the dignity of the human soul . . .

Lincoln Knew Stake

Many good people were puzzled and distressed to see Lincoln subordinate the moral condemnation of slavery to what seemed the purely political end of forcibly preventing the disruption of the Union. . . .

No one can read the Gettysburg Address and fail to realize how truly Lincoln, with a few contemporaries, judged what was at stake. He was under no illusion as to the price to be paid if the ideal was to stand. No man has ever approached the grim business of war with deeper perception of, or recoil from, war's hateful tragedy. . . .

But never has any man seen more clearly that war itself may be the only means of escape from even greater and more lasting loss. And therefore, in the true spirit of trusteeship for great causes, having once measured the issue and weighed the cost, he could hold inflexibly to that which he had set his hand to do. . . .

One thing, however, is clear enough today and there is no mistaking it. Lincoln once called the United States "the last best hope of earth." And now, upon the resources, valor, skill, and energy of these United States largely, perhaps principally, hangs the future of an entire way of life, as for a year and more it hung upon the British Commonwealth alone. . . .

He who paid so large a price to save the high purposes of Gettysburg would surely rejoice at the hope of seeing the bounds of freedom still more widely drawn through the partnership of English-speaking peoples.

Symbolism in London

There is symbolism in the fact that the statue of Lincoln stands today in London close alongside Westminster Abbey and the Houses of the British Parliament. Those buildings are the outward sign of Christianity and free government, which for you, as for us, have been the creative forces of national life and character.

If it is in the thought of the American people, as I am sure it is in the thought of the British Commonwealth, that our partnership, based on this common heritage, is a thing too precious to each of us and to the whole world to be dissolved again, as once it was before, then I do not hesitate to say that an even greater good is in the making than that which Lincoln secured by his fight to save the Union. If we can hold together, as I trust we shall, the world can take fresh heart.

Already the cornerstones are laid. On Jan. 1 this year, 26 free and united nations joined together to approve the Atlantic Charter and to pledge their best efforts to secure its principles. Others have come in still more recently to help us. . . . Save the Union for all time, and we need have no fear of finding victory a mere escape from danger into chaos.

With the Atlantic Charter on our banner we can make our own that amazing last paragraph of Lincoln's second Inaugural Address. Like him, we are faced with the necessity—new in wars between whole nations—of providing for the vanquished as well as for ourselves.

"Woe to the conquered" was the Roman way. In a new and terrible sense it is the slogan of our enemies. Our watchword is not that; rather, it is Lincoln's: "Firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right."

So only may we hope together worthily to rebuild a new world upon the ruins of the old. . . .

Care Is Demanded In Post-War Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—The American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, meeting here this week, today had a warning that the future world association of nations must not admit nations incapable of democratic self-government. Max W. Ball, President of Abasand Oils, Ltd., and one of the world's leading authorities on petroleum, urged that only those nations which have "shown themselves capable of self-government and who have a reasonably long record of international honesty" be admitted to the post-war association.

"The art of self-government," he said "is not an inherent gift; it is the product of long and painful practice. Those of us who speak the English tongue have taken more than six centuries to achieve it in its present imperfect state."

He listed as presently eligible for membership in the new world grouping only the English-speaking peoples, the Scandinavians, Swiss, Dutch and Belgians.

Wage-Hour Exemption

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Wage-Hour Administration ruled that employees of typical farm implement dealers were exempt from the 40-hour week and minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

All in the Same Boat

Associated Press

Even Army Band Is Motorized

Army bandsmen rode in style in a pontoon assault boat being pulled by a truck during a recent parade at Camp Blanding, Florida. The musicians belong to the 31st Division, and are shown as they took part in a review before Maj. Gen. John C. Persons, Division Commandant.

Halifax Urges U. S. to View War as Whole

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12 (AP)—Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, said that with Singapore's downfall threatened, the Allies "are going through a bad patch" but urged Americans to look at the whole war picture and take "the long view" of the conflict.

Lord Halifax, in a press interview on arriving here for a memorial program honoring Abraham Lincoln, discussed the Singapore situation as only a portion of the vast war scene.

"Japan has placed an immense quantity of goods in the shop window," the Ambaddasor said. "She has thrown her men and supplies out at the ends of long lines of communications all over the Malay Archipelago. She is pressing us hard in Singapore and other places, including the Philippines, where General MacArthur is waging an epic and historic defense.

"But, if the scene of conflict is a long way from us, it is also a long way from Japan. The Japanese have taken an enormous advantage in their attack. Until we can jointly build up our naval power—and we are doing it—Japan has naval superiority."

He said the Pearl Harbor attack and the destruction of the battleship Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse had weakened the Allied initial effort in the Pacific, but added:

"What happened at Macassar is a foretaste of what you and we and the Dutch will be able to do when we get our air strength built up. And that is coming as surely as day follows night."

Lincoln Joined Religious Society, Lexington, Ky., Historian Asserts

Wide World-Associated Press

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 12 — Abraham Lincoln became a member of a religious organization before his death, said William H. Townsend, Lincoln historian.

Shedding new light on this long discussed phase of Lincoln's career, Mr. Townsend made public a document stating that Lincoln was made a life director of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1863, about two years before he was assassinated.

"This certificate of membership," Mr. Townsend said, "constitutes the only actual affiliation between Abraham Lincoln and any church organization. Until its discovery, all biographies had agreed Lincoln had never joined any church or religious organization."

Mr. Townsend, Lexington attorney and author of several books about Lincoln, said he acquired the record several years ago from an attic in Springfield, Ohio, home of a Union soldier.

The certificate says:

"This certificate that his excellency, Abraham Lincoln, Prest of U. S. A. is constituted a life director of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church by the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars."

It bears the signatures: E. S. Janes, President" and "David Terry, secretary." It is not dated.

Mr. Townsend said he confirmed the affiliation in the yearly reports of the Missionary Society.

Later, Lincoln was elevated to a life manager of the Society, Mr. Townsend said.

He obtained the certificate from the family of the late William H. Hughes, who was a member of the 7th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, also known as the Union Light Guard. This unit was organized in 1863 by 100 men and was assigned to guard the President and the White House.

Mr. Hughes, a corporal, had charge of a detail stationed much of the time in the Executive Mansion, beginning in 1864. After Lincoln's passing, Mr. Townsend related, Corporal Hughes asked Mrs. Lincoln for a memento of the President and she gave him the framed certificate.

On the basis of much research, Mr. Townsend said he believes Lincoln joined the Missionary Society "one evening in 1863 after hearing Bishop Matthew Simpson preach in Foundry Church in Washington.

Prior to this Methodist affiliation, Mr. Townsend continued, Lincoln had attended the Presbyterian Church. This was the faith of Mrs. Lincoln.

Women Army Police Appear in London

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (CBS)—A BBC news bulletin last night said that women military policemen were on duty in the streets of London for the first time yesterday.

"Women White Caps, as women military policemen are to be called over here, were on duty in the streets of London for the first time today. Their job is to look after the welfare of members of the Auxiliary Territorial Service," the BBC said, according to Columbia's short wave listening station.

Women Are Told That Only They By Organizing Can Stop All War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Women are the only ones who can stop war once and for all, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt told a meeting of the recently formed Women's Society for a Free and Democratic Europe held jointly with the National Council of Women of the United States, Inc., here yesterday, to commemorate the anniversary of Susan B. Anthony. She urged that it was not too soon now to plan for a world congress of women who will stand for "peace forever" and convene wherever the post-war gathering of nations is to be held.

Warning against the repetition of another ineffectual peace treaty, Mrs. Catt declared that whichever side wins the war, the kind of peace they will make will be the kind others will resent.

"It will mean another war," she said, "and the only ones who can stop this are women—not by doing anything superficial, but only by making things fundamental. I believe the thing we can do when the peace comes is to call a woman's congress where representatives of every woman's group can meet."

Such a woman's congress would demand "in a loud voice," she continued, "that men lay aside the policy of war and substitute peaceful means for settling differences of opinion." One of its purposes would be the restoration of the right to vote, to be educated and to hold property which European women have lost.

"Are we going to accept this lightly," Mrs. Catt asked in regard to the last-mentioned result of this war, "or are we going to do something about it? Don't say that putting war out of the world is one of the things that can't be done. I say it has never been tried.

"After the last war, some weak-kneed nations came together and wrote a covenant which sounded good enough, but if you read it you will know that there was not one single thing to indicate that the members of the League were not going to tolerate war and going to do their best to put it out of the world.

"War never made anything right, but it is instilled into the political minds of nations. We have got to get it out. I don't think that men are going to do it."

The last World War created a larger body of people who "hated" war, she added, and who believed in the possibility of ending war.

A group of women representing 14 nations were present at the meeting, the theme of which was "women—past, present and future."

With Miss Henriette Hart as Chairman, the Society is utilizing the leadership of foreign-born women who have seen democracy function in the United States and are convinced it is the most desirable form of government in their own countries. Señora Maria Currea de Aya, Colombian delegate to the Inter-American Commission of Women, and Miss Helene Kuo, Chinese author, were among the speakers.

Oil Cargo Landed Despite Torpedo

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The British Admiralty disclosed yesterday that the crew of the 6,500-ton British tanker Tahchee had brought their precious $1,000,000 cargo of oil safely into port after the ship was torpedoed in the Atlantic.

The crew abandoned ship after the torpedoing but, when the Tahchee failed to sink, reboarded it. They put out the fire, repaired the engines and, with the help of the Canadian corvette Orillia, brought the Tahchee home.

Tanker Sunk Off New Jersey

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Standard Oil tanker W. L. Steed was torpedoed to the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean in broad daylight off New Jersey Feb. 2, the Navy reported yesterday with the landing of three survivors from a crew of 38.

Three lifeboats containing an undisclosed number of men were missing.

Able-bodied seaman Louis Hartz of Philadelphia said that the submarine hit the ship with one torpedo at 12:45 p. m. Everyone left the ship in four lifeboats which were launched immediately, he said.

"The sub then fired 17 shells into the sinking ship," he asserted. "It surfaced about 200 yards from the lifeboats and looked them over carefully. We saw eight or nine Germans on the conning tower."

Mr. Hartz declared the submarine headed for the southwest still on the surface.

Besides Mr. Hartz the survivors landed here were Ralph Mazzucco, able-bodied seaman, and Joaquim R. Vrea, boatswain, both of New York City.

They said they were rescued after two days in a lifeboat in sub-zero weather, by an unidentified Allied vessel, which took them to another Allied port before bringing them to New York.

The 6,182-ton tanker was built at Quincy, Mass., in 1918. It was 416 feet long and its home port was Wilmington, Del. It was considered almost a sister ship of the tanker Allan Jackson, which was sunk Jan. 18.

The sinking brought the total number of ships lost off the Atlantic Coast to 24 since Jan. 12. This number includes 14 off the United States coast. Another, the Malay, was damaged but reached port.

At least 746 men were fatalities or are missing in the attacks.

The ship was captained by Harold G. McAvenia, Greedbush, Mass. Mr. Hartz said he was in the chartroom with the captain when a sudden crash threw him against a wall.

"The room immediately was enveloped with a dark brown smoke that smelled like sulphur burning," Mr. Hartz said. "I was ordered aft to the lifeboat station."

Lifeboat Sighted

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—A South American steamship sighted a lifeboat off the Atlantic coast Tuesday but was forced to give up attempts to investigate the boat when a submarine appeared in the vicinity, the Third Naval District reported last night.

As the ship hove to and lowered a lifeboat to investigate, the navy announcement said, an officer on the bridge observed a periscope.

"The steamship immediately got under way and reported the situation to the Navy," the announcement added. "Shortly afterward an American bomber appeared over the ship."

The liner was escorted from then on by bombers, reaching an Atlantic coast port yesterday after being met outside the harbor by a naval coastal vessel.

The Navy reported the captain had observed American coastal bombers throughout the entire journey from South America and also in the Pacific.

469 Lost in Sinking Of Cruiser Galatea

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Admiralty announced last night that 22 officers, 50 Royal Marines and 397 ratings and others were lost in the sinking of the cruiser Galatea in the Mediterranean last Dec. 16.

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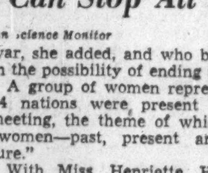

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Singapore Designed Only as Naval Base

Continued from Page 1

sense in fortifying the landward side of the island: the dockyards, etc., would have been in front of the fortifications. There was, in short, no idea of Singapore ever having to stand as an isolated position.

Not Mere Oversight

It is not conceivable that this was a mere oversight; that the engineers and naval officers who laid out the whole position were stupid enough to plan it inside out. Their plan was sound and the tragic fiasco now under way is due in no way to blunders or failings of the troops on the spot. It is the inevitable consequence of the course pursued in the general conduct of the war by the British and American Governments.

The direct and immediate responsibility was obviously Britain's. But ever since Japan took over Indo-China, in the summer of 1940, it has been obvious to all concerned that the American position in the Pacific was seriously threatened. The Administration itself has stressed this point vigorously in appealing for support of its preparedness policy. Having recognized the situation, it might well have set to work to cope with it—in its general disposition of naval, air, and military forces even if there was no responsibility for supporting the Dutch and the British before Dec. 7, there was the responsibility of not exposing the American position in the East to a crushing blow at the outset. By degrees the country will realize that this is what has happened. The loss of Singapore will stand out as a British defeat—but it will prove no less an American disaster.

It is wholly unlikely that Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell or his predecessors in the Eastern Command had any illusions as to the military character of the "island fortress." It is fairly evident, however, that in high political circles both in London and Washington, the illusion was widely prevalent. Public opinion in both countries had accepted the illusion with ready enthusiasm, and the military experts of the press have helped to build it up consistently ever since the outbreak of the war. By mere force of reiteration, phrases such as "citadel of the Pacific," "bastion of empire," "powerful naval base," and "island fortress" had come to be taken as literal descriptions of the Singapore position. In the end, it had come to be assumed that a fortified naval base had within itself, so to speak, some mysterious element of strength and even offensive power—some inherent attribute which could crush any hostile force coming within reach.

Severe Awakening

The reaction from all this, the sudden awakening from an illusion which responsible official quarters did nothing to dispel, will now be all the more severe. One lesson is, that the public discussion of military factors should not be treated from the point of view of a publicity bureau. There has been far too much of this in the "interpretation" and exploitation of the news coming from Luzon. In the long run, it will prove a dangerous expedient to acquiesce in popular errors and illusions in order to give an optimistic and encouraging color to current news.

It was clear in advance that Singapore could not be held if the Malay Peninsula were lost. It is clear by now that with the troops and aircraft then at hand, Malaya could not be held if the Japanese were able to bring forward and supply large bodies of troops. That they could do so was by no means certain six weeks ago, but the note of pessimism in military quarters in London was very marked even at that time. Even if it was impossible to bring forward adequate reinforcements more rapidly, one sharp point of criticism will now arise—the evacuation of the civilian population should have begun at a far earlier day. What is now going on will not make a pleasant story.

But no amount of foresight or energy could have transformed the island into a fortress, or made it able to stand against a vigorous attack by land. Sea power was the raison d'etre of Singapore, and its real defenses had been the immense covering regions on the mainland which lay in friendly hands: Malaya, Burma, Siam and Indo-China. With the collapse of France the whole pattern of this strategical geography was shattered.

Japan moved into Indo-China and won over Siam; the French fleet and air force in the East were sterilized; and the British Navy was overburdened with work thousands of miles away from Singapore. From this time forward, the air base at Khota Baru formed the main elements of defense, and from this northern tip of Malaya a strong air force could have barred the approaches to Singapore by land and sea. Air power became the main arm of defense, likewise, in the Philippines; and in the course of last summer the War Department sent out a strong force of its newest and best bombers.

British Troops Outflanked

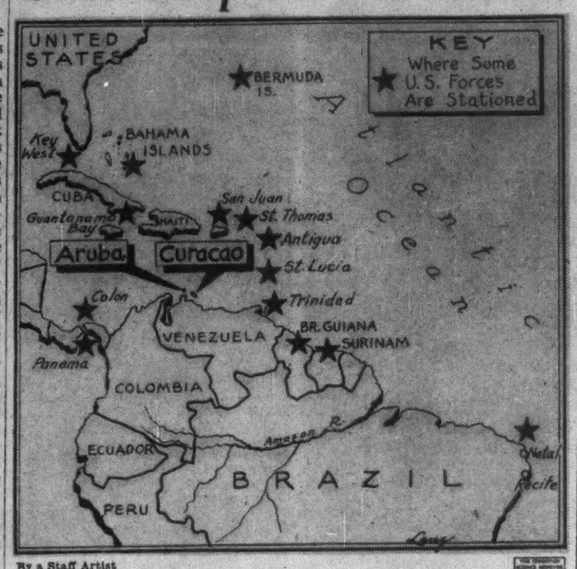
Had these two contingents been able to keep the air, the Japanese troop transports would have had to remain in port. But the surprise attack struck simultaneously at Manila and Khota Baru, and at Manila, the new American bombers seem to have been caught in their hangars quite in the manner of Pearl Harbor. In Malaya as in Luzon the enemy had easy control by air and sea from that time forward. Troops poured down the narrow strip of the Malay Peninsula by railway, while transports brought a steady run of Japanese reinforcements to the advancing battle front in Malaya.

This front presently extended over a distance of a little over 200 miles: i. e. as far as from the coast of Norfolk to the Welsh border—a good deal further than from Boston to the Hudson River. This immense roadless stretch of mountain and jungle had to be defended by a hastily improvised army which finally was brought up to an over-all strength of 60,000 men—and a successful stand at any point was thwarted, outflanked by enemy forces hurried forward by sea along the coast. All in all, it is clear enough why military opinion in London had from the first so little hope of a favorable outcome, and the defending forces must have lost a large part of their arms and equipment in a retirement battle extending over 300 miles.

Having recrossed the Strait to Singapore Island, what was left of this force had to spread itself thin over an unfortified water frontage of from 40 to 50 miles. In the eastern sector there was firm ground—but to the west the shores of the island were in large part broad stretches of mangrove swamps, with sluggish streams reaching far inland. The amphibian tanks now building in the United States might have offered an instrument for a battle-sector such as this—but nothing east of Suez could have been of much use as a weapon of defense.

This, in short, was the fortress in which the battered garrison was called upon to maintain a siege. Not a soldier among them could have had any illusion as to the nature of the task—after the first look. What they faced was not a siege—but a series of converging attacks in an open battle, attacks delivered at any point along a frontage of 40 miles. After a week of preparation, the enemy were able to attack in force at chosen points along this whole front.

U. S. Troops on New Mission



By a Staff Artist

Aid Goes to Curacao and Aruba

American soldiers have been sent to islands of the Dutch West Indies to protect oil refineries and other resources from possible Axis attack. Map shows how these points fit in strategically with bases the United States controls for the protection of the Western Hemisphere and the Panama Canal.

U. S. Troops Sent to Curacao To Guard Dutch Resources

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—To thwart any Axis grab for the oil wealth of the Dutch East Indies, the United States announced last night that it had sent troops to the Dutch islands of Aruba and Curacao off the coast of Venezuela.

This follows the Government's action last November in sending troops to Dutch Guiana, on the north coast of South America, to guard the mines producing bauxite, from which aluminum is manufactured.

The latest step was taken at a time when the Dutch East Indies, on the other side of the world, are menaced by the imminent fall of Singapore, and it was apparent that the United States and Netherlands wanted to be in a position to repulse any synchronizing stab by Germany at Dutch resources in the Atlantic.

Requested by Dutch

The size of the forces sent to Curacao and Aruba was not disclosed. A formal announcement by the State Department said the move was made at the request of the Netherlands Government and that the troops would be withdrawn at the end of the war.

Curacao proper and Aruba, which belong to the Curacao group of six islands, are important as oil-refining centers. The Royal Dutch Shell has large refineries on Curacao and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has important facilities on Aruba. These plants refine oil from Venezuela.

The area of Curacao is 210 square miles and that of Aruba 70 square miles. Curacao Harbor has long been an important shipping center. A duty-free port, it was visited in 1939 by 7,000 ships, including cruise vessels whose passengers bought European cosmetics and other articles there.

Text of Announcement

The text of the State Department announcement follows:

The United States Government, at the request of the Netherlands Government, has sent a contingent of the United States Army to Curacao and Aruba to assist the Dutch armed forces in the defense of these islands and the oil refineries thereon which are vital to the war effort of the United Nations and the defense of the Western Hemisphere.

The United States forces will operate under the general supervision of the Governor of Curacao and will be withdrawn upon the termination of the emergency.

It is understood, furthermore, that the Venezuelan and the Netherlands Governments have reached an agreement whereby the former will co-operate in the defense measure in a manner similar to that agreed upon between the Governments of Brazil and the Netherlands in the case of Surinam.

The Government of Venezuela has indicated its whole-hearted approval of these emergency measures.

The governments of the American Republics are being notified of the foregoing arrangements.

Allies Must Strike at Once, Washington Opinion Holds

Continued from Page 1

which will be a hard task, and to strengthen New Zealand.

"We must eventually hit Japan herself and retake what we have already lost," Senator Walsh said, adding that this offensive must come "within the next two years."

Benefits for Japanese

The fall of Singapore, already reported by the Tokyo Radio, would be of immense benefit to the Japanese on at least three counts. It would:

1. Enable them to undertake sea operations against the Burmese port of Rangoon, against such vital Indian ports as Calcutta and Bombay and against Allied shipping all the way to the entrance of the Red Sea.

2. Permit the Japanese to throw greatly strengthened expeditionary forces against the key Netherlands Indian island of Java, thus forming a great pincers movement, with one prong coming from Singapore and the other from Japanese bases on Celebes and Borneo.

3. Put the Japanese in a strong defensive position when the Allies are finally in a position to attempt to win back lost territory. Since the Japanese retain local air control, they will be in a position to use Singapore as a naval base, something the Allies were not able to do after the lesson of the Repulse and the Prince of Wales.

As recently disclosed in a dispatch to this newspaper from Wellington, New Zealand, the United States has succeeded in nailing down and garrisoning a supply route from this country to the Southwestern Pacific. The speed with which reinforcements are moved over this route will determine whether a Japanese attack upon Java and Australia would be met with strong aerial and tank resistance or whether the Allies would once again be forced to regret that aid was "too little and too late."

Antipodes Held Most Vital

Although the Netherlands forces concentrated on the Island of Java are expected to put up a bitter resistance to Japanese attack, it is thought significant that, so far as is known, American Naval reinforcements are going to Australia and New Zealand rather than to the Netherlands East Indies.

Ever since it became apparent that the Japanese had sufficient strength to push their conquest rapidly, there had been a school of thought in Washington which advocated concentrating all American reinforcements in Australia and New Zealand rather than dispersing them throughout the other fronts in the Far East. It is argued that it will be possible to hold only one or two of the strongholds in the Southwestern Pacific area and that New Zealand and Australia are the ones to hold.

In addition to the strategic loss entailed in the surrender of the Netherlands East Indies, the Allies would be brought face-to-face with an extremely serious petroleum problem. With the Dutch wells in enemy hands, the Allies would have to ship oil thousands of miles from the United States.

Political Unity, G.O.P. Leader Says, Means U. S. Ruin

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 12 (AP)—Clarence Budington Kelland, Executive and Publicity Director of the Republican National Committee, said today a wartime political recess would mean "the destruction of the two-party system, the erection of the tyranny of the one-party system and the disappearance of the Republic."

In a speech prepared for a Lincoln Day luncheon of the Women's Republican Club of Indianapolis, the novelist-political leader and Arizona National Committeeman added there yet were "those who advocate such a political recess, and political unity."

"No sane American believes that elections will be suspended, delayed or abolished for the duration of the war," he went on. "There will be elections. But to state that there will be elections and at the same time to urge political unity is to state an absurdity. If there is political unity an election is a farce.

"Political unity means that all opposition, all criticism, dies and a one-party system arises—a system of tyranny upon which there is no deterrent, no check and no brake. Were there no such thing in the world today as political unity we would be at peace, for it is political unity which has plunged the world into war. It is those nations which have succumbed to political unity that have loosed madness and death upon this planet. Germany has political unity, Italy has political unity, Japan has political unity."

British Forces Yielding Slowly at Singapore

Continued from Page 1

by a powerful artillery barrage, had driven the Japanese back at several points north of the city—but not for long.

Reports showed that the line of battle roughly disected the Island, running southward from the naval base, the northernmost bulge of the Island, to the south shore village of Pasir Panjang, which is about five miles west of the edge of Singapore.

The defenders were on the east side of this north-south line.

It was possible that the Japanese already had taken over the main source of Singapore's water supply.

The Singapore garrison was still able to deliver counterblows with its artillery.

The Japanese were attacking the British line with tanks which they had ferried through a British bombardment. Whether the British themselves were using tanks was not stated.

Air fields on Singapore were useless to both sides, a London commentator pointed out, since any part of the 14 by 26-mile island was within artillery range of either side. But, using more distant bases, Japanese dive bombers and high-level bombers were in incessant action over the island.

The latest official word received from Lieut. Gen. A. E. Percival, Commander of the Singapore garrison, acknowledged that his men were being driven slowly back on the western side of the island.

General Percival's communiqué disclosed that he had ignored a Japanese demand for surrender.

It said:

"The enemy drive from the west has been directed on Singapore City and has been pressed with vigor during the night. In addition there has been some infiltration today.

"The enemy's advance has been assisted by tanks and considerable bomber and fighter support and our troops covering the west sector have been forced further back.

"This morning a Japanese note, dropped by air and addressed to the High Commander, asked for the unconditional surrender of the entire forces in Malaya. No reply has been made to this note.

"In the western and northwestern sector bitter fighting continues; in the east of the island enemy activity has been slight."

Tokyo broadcasts said that in the northwestern outskirts of Singapore City the Japanese have launched an attack to drive out the British remnants.

These reports followed upon an Imperial Headquarters assertion that Japanese troops had won "complete mastery over the main defense fortifications of Singapore Island" after penetrating deep into British positions from the direction of Bukit Timah, northwest of Singapore City.

Just before what the report called the start "of final operations," army fliers were said to have scattered leaflets in the city advising the inhabitants to take shelter and await the Japanese's arrival. Complete protection was promised.

"The attack was begun only after the British had rejected a surrender proposal," it added.

Lord Moyne, Colonial Secretary, broadcasting to the people of Malaya said:

"I want to send this message to the people of Malaya, men, women and children of many races, Malays, Chinese, and British from all parts of the Empire in this hour of stern ordeal.

"Be assured you are constantly in our thoughts.

"Whether you serve in the armed forces or in civil defense, whether you are fighting flames or helping the wounded, all the world is watching your courage and endurance.

"A savage attack has shattered the peace which you have enjoyed for many generations and has destroyed the fruits of your industry.

"The struggle is bitter. But there is ranged on our side the whole might of the British Empire and her powerful allies.

"Such a struggle must end in our final victory.

"In spite of grievous reverses, we shall break the enemy's power and restore to you your freedom of life."

The Philippines:

A communique issued by the United States War Department said:

"There was very little ground or air fighting in Bataan during the past 24 hours. The enemy is evidently reorganizing his forces and awaiting additional supplies and reinforcements before resuming the offensive.

"The island of Masbate, near the center of the Philippine Archipelago, has been occupied by Japanese troops.

"Reports reaching Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters from the occupied areas of Luzon indicate that Filipino farmers who were evicted from their homes by Japanese invaders have crowded into Manila or have hidden in the mountains to escape harsh treatment at the hands of the Japanese soldiers. As a result there is a great scarcity of labor to tend the crops, and food supplies are becoming scarce.

"This condition has so alarmed the military authorities that Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma, commanding the Japanese Army in Luzon, has issued the following proclamation:

"'Return promptly to your farms. Our dear brethren who are swarming in the seat of hostilities, return promptly to your farms and harvest your crops and sugar cane. Now you cannot get supplies or commodities from the overseas countries. You must get your food with your own hands. While you are hiding in the mountains to escape the tumults of war the crops will rot up and the seedlings of sugar cane for the next year will be lost. If you leave them as they are you must die from starvation on the roads.

"'The Japanese forces never harm any Filipino who is diligent in his occupation. Don't flee into the mountains, being misled by the absurd propaganda of the United States of America. The tumults of war have already gone far away. Peace will be brought about solely by the consciousness and determination of the Filipinos. Secure food supplies promptly by sweat of your brow. Dear brethren, return to your farms and begin at once your harvest. Starvation or prosperity will be determined by your efforts today or tomorrow.'"

Japanese troops are using equipment General MacArthur mercifully ordered sent to Japan after the great earthquake of 1923 to attack his army on Bataan peninsula today.

"Several of the specially built barges which the Japanese used in attempting landings on the west coast of Bataan have been captured," the Army disclosed in a communiqué.

"In them were lifesaving and other equipment marked 'United States Army Transport Merritt.' This equipment was part of the relief supplies given to Japan by the United States after the disastrous earthquake and fire which devastated much of Japan in 1923.

"In this connection it is interesting to note that these supplies were loaded on the Army transport Merritt in Manila for shipment to Japan under the direction of Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, then Commander of the Philippine Scouts Brigade."

An Associated Press Correspondent with the American forces said the American Air Force had one of its best days Feb. 11 downing five and possibly six enemy planes while losing only one of its own.

An observation plane, piloted by Captian Jesus Villamor, took off on an observation mission escorted by several P-40's with American pilots. When the planes were returning to their base, six enemy fighters appeared and were attacked by the American planes.

The planes split into small groups and the dogfights continued for more than half an hour over Corregidor, Manila Bay and Southern Bataan, where thousands of soldiers got brief glimpses of the action as the planes flashed in and out among the clouds.

The guns of one American plane jammed and a Japanese got on his tail. But another American pilot dived on the Japanese, who crashed into the bay. One Japanese plane, which made a forced landing on a field north of the American front lines, promptly was destroyed by American artillery.

Captain Villamor completed his mission and landed safely.

The Army Command announced that up to Feb. 8 it had confirmation of the destruction of 165 Japanese planes.

The sound of heavy artillery fire which soldiers stationed on the Fortress of Corregidor heard Feb. 11 from the direction of Manila added a new note to the symphony of gun fire which plays intermittently, night and day, around Manila Bay.

The new guns have not been located yet, but it is believed they may be some six-inchers which the Japanese announced over the radio were being set up on Dewey Boulevard in Manila, near the Polo Club.

Dutch East Indies:

Japanese imperial headquarters reported today that a special Japanese landing party had completely occupied Macassar, capital of the Dutch Island of Celebes, and that Gasmata, on the island of New Britain, was occupied three days ago.

Latest news from Dutch sources had said that the Dutch forces on Celebes and Borneo were believed to be fighting desperately to thwart Japanese drives on Macassar and Bandjermasin, main port on the southeast coast of Borneo.

Macassar is only 500 bomber miles from the United Nations naval station at Surabaya and Bandjermasin is 300 miles away, almost due north across the Java Sea.

The last official reports from Celebes indicated that the city plainly was marked for encirclement in the Japanese plan of campaign. For the invaders had won beachheads at Barombong, north of Macassar; Djeneponto, below it on the southern tip of the peninsula, and at Balangnipa, directly across the Peninsula from Macassar on the Guif of Bone.

The fact that Djeneponto and Macassar are connected by a good coastal highway was a factor aiding the Japanese plan. But the forces advancing from Balanghipa would have to negotiate the formidable barrier of mountain country.

Announcement was made that three Japanese cruisers, a destroyer and a submarine were sunk in the first weeks of fighting off Amboina Island, instead of one cruiser as reported earlier.

This was announced by the Naval Commander in Batavia on the basis of later evidence of hits and sinkings which he regards now as conclusive.

Burma:

British forces fought today to stem a Japanese drive across the Salween River by which the invaders have hurdled the greatest barrier between them and Rangoon, port for the Burma Road and pathway to India.

The British acknowledged that strong enemy forces had achieved a crossing and that the city of Martaban presumably was in enemy hands.

The plight of the British defenders was evident from the communiqué Feb. 11 locating the crossings although it said the Japanese had suffered heavily in the hills east and west of Martaban.

British troops defending the railroad which curves north and westward around the gulf head toward this vital port were endangered between Martaban and much-bombed Thaton, the first railroad station to the north. Martaban is 30 miles by air from Rangoon across the gulf and 140 miles by rail around it.

The Japanese also were attempting to cross the Salween upstream at Paan, on the east bank. The communiqué conceded that the situation there was critical although the British had counter-attacked and their positions were believed still to be intact.

Gurkha and Rajput fighters were reported stubbornly holding forward positions despite enemy infiltrations around their flanks west of the Salween and at some points these British Indians were said to have attacked.

Against the Japanese abundance of small boats for the crossing above and below Martaban, the British were hampered by a lack of roads for swift maneuvering and the necessity of protecting the one roadway northward to avoid being trapped between those two forces.

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New Films on the Screen—Stage Prospects—Art Exhibitions

'How Green Was My Valley' Arrives at Keith Memorial

"How Green Was My Valley," which came last evening to the Keith Memorial, is a superb film. One is tempted to say that never has the poetic quality of John Ford's direction been more consistently and eloquently evident than in this adaptation of the Richard Llewllyn novel. Mr. Ford has made great pictures in the past and he will doubtless make others in the future. But, for the moment, "How Green Was My Valley" stands at the forefront of his impressive record of achievement.

Viewed in its entirety, the film achieves both a lyric and a kind of epic quality. The music of Mr. Llewllyn's Welsh-inflected prose is a plain song, an echo to the fuller music of the native airs magnificiently delivered by a Welsh male chorus. These beauties of sound are caught up and given visual dimension in Arthur Miller's photography. The sensitive blending of many contributions is one of the production's greatest achievements. But to Mr. Llewellyn and Mr. Ford and Philip Dunne, who wrote the screen play, the greatest share of praise must go.

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The spectator follows the narrator into the bleak and beautiful life of some Welsh miners. Though the narrator's voice is the voice of a man, the experience is registered through the eyes of a child.

It would have been conventional—using two or three actors—to have Huw Morgan grow up and become a man, to experience the ugly distortion of the valley which holds in its steeply cupped hands the lives of the Morgans and the others.

It is the man's voice that says, "There is no fence nor hedge round time that is gone. You can go back and have what you like of it—if you can remember." But it is the boy, Huw, who embodies the memory of the anguish and the joy, the humor and the ill-humor, the plenty and the poverty, the terrible months and the wonderful years that make the pattern of this human story.

"How Green Was My Valley" is not so much an ordinary narrative as it is a poet's view of an area of human experience. The events themselves are like subjects for a series of murals through which runs a single theme—the integrity, the incorruptibility, the enduring strength of the individual. Mr. Ford shows the home and the town and the mine. He records in human terms the gradual economic decline of the valley as the black slag and a blacker depression despoil the face of the earth.

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Even with certain distractions and an abrupt transition or two, the mood of the film is remarkably preserved. Very occasionally, Mr. Ford has allowed a contrived arrangement of figures or an overstressed camera angle. Keeping Huw a small boy over apparently so long a period has disadvantages, but these are far surpassed by the advantages. The cutting has almost all been purposeful, though some events are insufficiently explained. The brief motivation for the scenes of Huw's beating and the subsequent retaliation by Dai Bando emphasizes the brutality of these sequences.

Though splendid in almost every other respect, the cast has been unevenly successful in capturing the Welsh style of speech. There is a mixture of accents, all the way from Walter Pidgeon's agreeable American speech to the Abbey Theater brogue of Sara Allgood, Barry Fitzgerald, and Arthur Shields. So far as character portrayal is concerned, however, these and the other players give no reason for complaint. To their names add those of Donald Crisp, Maureen O'Hara, Anna Lee, John Loder, Patric Knowles, Rhys Williams, Frederic Worlock, Richard Fraser, Evan S. Evans, and James Monks. Add especially the name of Roddy McDowell, whose portrayal of Huw is one of extraordinary sensitivity and beauty.

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'The Shanghai Gesture'

Josef von Sternberg, with the help of three assistant scenarists, has written the script of "The Shanghai Gesture" in purple ink.

Here on the screen at the State and Orpheum is wicked "Mother" Gin Sling, an Oriental gambling-house proprietor, seeking revenge against Sir Guy Charteris, who married and deserted her years back. But she finds that the instrument of vengeance—Sir Guy's daughter, Poppy—is her own daughter. So she shoots Poppy.

Victor Mature is the villainous Doctor Omar, Gene Tierney, Poppy, and Ona Munson, "Mother" Gin Sling.

"Mr. and Mrs. North," the spry little mystery story by Frances and Richard Lockridge which Owen Davis turned into Broadway material last season, now comes to the screen. The film version, which is the other feature at the two houses, deviates but slightly from the stage play. Chief among the new embellishments is the casting of Gracie Allen in the role of Mrs. North. Once slightly pixyish, Mrs. N. is now downright daffy—but in a very charming way. And she does solve the murder.

The North menage is somewhat more palatial on the screen than it was on the stage. But what's a little grandeur among friends? The Norths are considerably more famous now than they were last year and they deserve more impressive diggings. If you like minor murder mysteries made diverting, "Mr. and Mrs. North" should prove satisfying.

It isn't altogether clear just how Mrs. North figures everything out, but figure it out she does to the complete satisfaction of Paul Kelly and Millard Mitchell as an agreeable pair of detectives and Porter Hall as a district attorney. William Post, Jr., a newcomer from the legitimate stage, makes an attractive impression as the harassed Mr. North. Mr. Mitchell is also a valuable recruit from Broadway. Other reliable participants include Rose Hobart, Virginia Grey, Tom Conway, Felix Bressart, Stuart Crawford, and Lucien Littlefield.

Current Art Shows

Four young artists from the Massachusetts School of Art are showing their pictures at the Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue. They are Constantine Arvanites, Calvin Burnett, James F. McDowell, and Abbott Gomberg.

The general impression imparted is one of liveliness and enthusiasm. These painters and draughtsmen are not overwhelmed by problems of technique, nor do they show the constraint which is customarily noted in work by painters close to their schooling days.

Constantine Arvanites shows a variety of tendencies, but underlying his restless eager brush and pencil is strong feeling. "Bookshop" and "Study of Mother" are two of his pictures which are especially appealing. James F. McDowell shows a group of water colors of views of the city executed in an observant atmospheric way. There is a striving quality which is commendable, for this fluid medium can lend itself to casual performance.

Calvin Burnett's pictures combine the art of painting and drawing, illustration and satire. He is a gifted young performer and his visualization is both interesting and stirring. He has wit and self confidence. Abbott Gomberg's contribution is a batch of informal portrayals executed in the etching medium. He possesses facility and grace, has an eye for those attributes which define character. We would like to see more prints done with a greater measure of technical responsibility, for etching executed in sketchy fashion while pleasing often fails to sustain itself. Students of etching can profit greatly by studying the splendid displays of prints at the Museum of Fine Arts and Boston Public Library.

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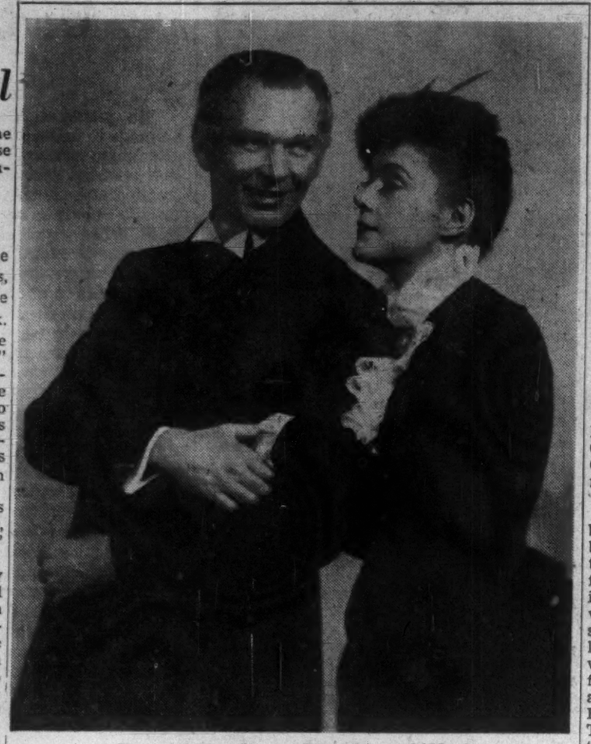
Washburn at Vose's

Oils painted by Kenneth Washburn, instructor in art at Cornell University, are on view this week at the Robert C. Vose Galleries. Mr. Washburn has depicted many scenes of the South and rustic views of the countryside. He works in a fairly summary manner, showing at times a fluid handling of the brush comparable in a way with aquarelle. He has a sense of scenic composition and tries to establish a characteristic quality of atmosphere.

D. A.



Russell Hardie and Barbara O'Neil

In "Under This Roof," new play coming to the Plymouth for a week beginning Monday.

Plays in Prospect

Next Week

Under This Roof—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday evening. Play of New England, written by Herbert B. Ehrmann, a Boston lawyer, to be presented by Russell Lewis and Rita Hassan. Barbara O'Neil and Russell Hardie will head a cast which includes Louise Galloway, Harlan Briggs, Hilda Bruce, John Draper, George Spaulding, Howard St. John, and Peter Hobbs. For one week.

On the Horizon

Without Love—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, March 2. Philip Barry's new play with Katharine Hepburn and Elliott Nugent to head the cast of a Theater Guild production under the supervision of Lawrence Langner and Theresa Helburn. The play is described as a modern comedy against a background of Washington, D. C. Robert B. Sinclair is directing the production and Robert Edmond Jones is designing the settings. The engagement is for a single week en route to New York. The play will not be included in the subscription list.

The Rivals—At the Boston Opera House, beginning Monday, March 9. Revival of the Sheridan comedy, presented by the Theater Guild, directed by Eva LeGallienne, starring Mary Boland, Bobby Clark, and Walter Hampden. Settings and costumes are by Watson Barratt. The revival opened in New York on Jan. 14. The engagement here is for a single week.

A Kiss for Cinderella—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, March 9. Revival of the Barrie play with Luise Rainer and Richard Gaines in leading roles. Lee Strasberg is directing and Robert Alton is in charge of ballet numbers. The engagement here is for one week preliminary to New York.

My Dear Public—Irving Caesar's new musical, reported for the Colonial beginning Monday, March 9. Mitzi Green, Cora Witherspoon, John Buckmaster, Tamara, Joe Smith, Charles Dale, the Revuers and the Martins are among those listed for the cast. Joseph Pevney is to direct the book, and Carl Randall the dances. Albert Johnson has been commissioned to design the settings.

Watch on the Rhine—Lilian Hellman's play, at the Colonial, probably beginning Monday, March 16, as one of the series of subscription offerings of the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Paul Lukas, Lucile Watson, and Mady Christians are in the cast.

'The Rivals' Is Reported For Boston

Boston may expect to see the Theaer Guild's production of "The Rivals" at the Boston Opera House the week of March 9. The company, headed by Bobby Clark, will depart from the Shubert in New York on Feb. 28, after a Manhattan run of 53 performances. The itinerary, as reported by the New York Herald Tribune will include Baltimore, week of March 2; then Boston; Providence, March 16; Bridgeport, March 17; Springfield, March 18; Hartford, March 19; New Haven, March 20 and 21; Philadelphia, week of March 23; Cleveland, week of March 30; and Chicago for the fortnight beginning April 6.

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"The Moon Is Down," a new play by John Steinbeck, set against the background of an occupied country and dealing with the theme that free men can never be conquered, is scheduled to go into rehearsal within 10 days and will be presented in New York by Oscar Serlin about the first of April after a week's engagement at an unspecified city on the road. Otto Kruger and Ralph Morgan will return from Hollywood to head a cast of 25. The play has been dramatized by the author from his novel of the same name, which is to be published next month. Mr. Steinbeck's previous play, "Of Mice and Men," which won the award of the New York Critics' Circle in 1937, was also written as both a novel and a drama.

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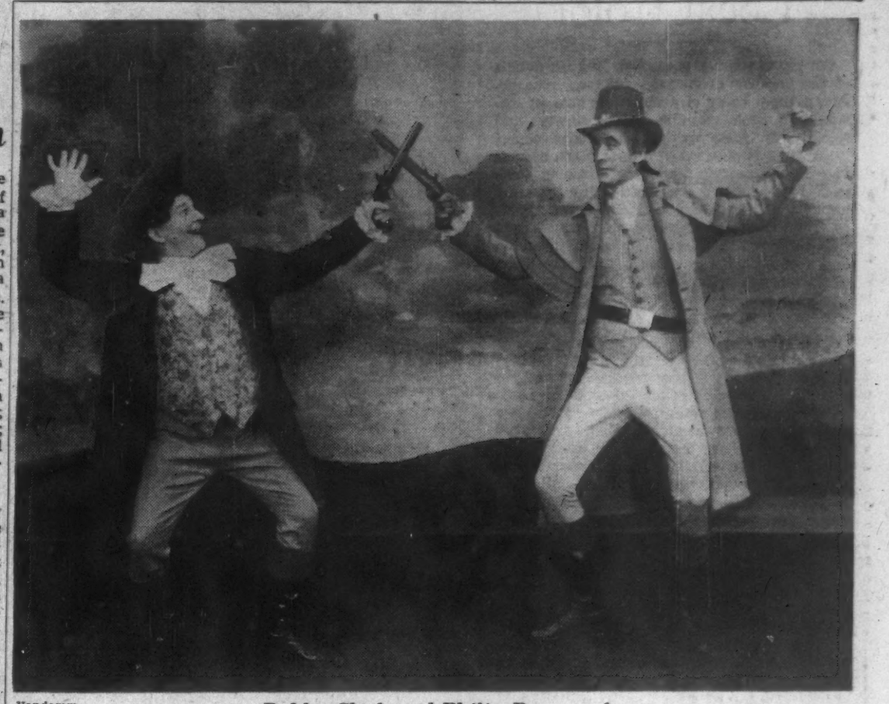
New Haven is scheduled to see the world premiere of Philip Barry's new play, "Without Love," on Thursday evening, Feb. 26, at the Shubert Theater there.

Anna Sokolow Course

Anna Sokolow, New York modern dancer, has begun a second semester in the courses she is conducting at the Senia Russakoff Studio, 431 Boylston Street, under the auspices of the Contemporary Dance Group. These courses consist of classes for beginners and for advanced students on both Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Miss Sokolow hopes to develop a dance group here from the most promising material, and with them to present a concert in the spring.

Bernhard Weiser

Pianist to give his first Boston concert Tuesday evening, Feb. 17, at Jordan Hall.



Vandamm

Bobby Clark and Philip Bourneuf

As Bob Acres and Sir Lucius O'Trigger in the Theater Guild's revival of "The Rivals," reported in prospect for Boston, March 9.

Art and 18th Century England

Life in Eighteenth Century England, by Robert J. Allen. Boston Museum Extension Publications.

As part of its education program, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts embarked a few years ago on a large project in publishing. Mrs. Anne Holliday Webb, until recently supervisor of Museum Extension, devised the plan for printing "Illustrative Sets." The series, which it is planned will include one hundred sets, is "designed to present in concise and graphic form a survey of cultural history as reflected in the visual record of works of art and in available historic and literary evidence." The plan is flexible, yielding to current trends in teaching and world affairs.

The "Illustrative Sets" represent a tendency toward a lateral interpretation of history in which the arts and social sciences and technology are analyzed in interrelation. The sheer bulk of material which must be estimated in a plan of this kind is overwhelming, for any one department of activity in a given age might occupy the concentrated study of a lifetime.

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The latest Illustrative Set, number 4, "Life in Eighteenth Century England," has been written by Dr. Robert J. Allen of Williams College. He has prepared a compact essay on English life and accomplishment in a brilliant epoch. With restraint and comprehensive grasp he has surveyed an epoch which is remote only because history advances with such rapidity. The text running to less than three dozen pages epitomizes change, contrast, ferment in a century which saw the decline of one epoch and the advent of another. Dr. Allen's prose is graphic and many of his reproductions are descriptive. His knowledge of the period is encyclopedic and as often as he can, he permits the poets and prose writers, the protagonists and critics to speak for themselves.

Dr. Allen considers first the great thinkers, the wars and growth of Empire, political reforms, trade, the development of architecture, the conditions of transportation, the changes wrought by industrialization. He contrasts urban with rural life, describes amusements, dress and the diversions of the beau monde. The arts give vent to all prevailing moods. The theater edifies and entertains. Architecture represents the dualism of romantic and classic taste, one being no doubt an essential corrective to the extremes of the other.

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Painting in England can be appreciated best in the context of social history; it does not stand up firmly in detachment as does the pictorial art of the great Continental masters. The artist's "best effort went into portraits, conversation-pieces, animal paintings, and views of town and country. . ." It was an interest in subject which induced the patron to buy. Painting was associated with fashion. Hogarth and Blake differed from their contemporaries for a moral purposefulness. Both artists have gained stature with the passage of years, and the pictures of both reflect the peculiar literary and poetic genius of their native land.

The handsome illustrations, carefully selected, illuminatingly captioned make these sets a joy to handle and to study. They have been published with a care for each small detail that enhances the theme.

Dorothy Adlow.

Menuhin Verdict, Holmes Concurring

When Yehudi Menuhin, who will play in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, was entertained recently by Supreme Court Justice and Mrs. Harlan Stone in Washington, Justice Stone told him of an incident that happened when Mr. Menuhin was 14 years old. Justice Stone, always an admirer of the young violinist, had heard him play and after the recital had dropped in to tell Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes about it. "Ah," said Justice Holmes, "I would give ten years of my life to be able to play like that." "Yes," said Justice Stone, "but some of us would give ten years of our lives to be able to write opinions like yours." "My boy," Justice Holmes replied, "God sees through all this modesty."

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Wilbur—"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder and others. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"The Student Prince," presented by the Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Barbara Scully, Robert Davis, Lloyd Harris, Jay Presson, Detmar Poppen, Nina Vareia and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last performance Feb. 21.

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"The Vortex," by Noel Coward. 8:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—Third concert in the Chamber Music for Young People by the Stradivarius Quartet and Mrs. Langdon Warner. 4.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 1:05, 4, 7, 10. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell, John Wayne and Ray Middleton. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth, Tom Brown and Zazu Pitts. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—"Perfect Specimen," Errol Flynn and Joan Blondell. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "Wings Over Honolulu," Ray Milland and Wendy Barrie. 3:05, 6:30, 9:55.

Metropolitan—"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Modern—"All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:45. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney, Walter Huston and Victor Mature. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—"Dangerously They Live," John Garfield, Raymond Massey. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell, John Wayne and Ray Middleton. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis and Jinx Falkenburg. 10:20 a. m., 12:45, 3:10, 5:40, 8:05, 10:15. Stage Show: 11:40 a. m., 2:10, 4:35, 7:55, 9:10.

Scollay—"All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 11:15 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:45. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:35, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Travelogue of Hawaii," "Training for the U. S. Tank Corps at Fort Knox, Kentucky," "Pete Smith Quiz Reel," "The New York Police Dept.," "Johnny Long and Orchestra." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney, Walter Huston and Victor Mature. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:05. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Telepix—"Orson Welles' Tanks," "Dutch Guiana," "Pete Smith Quiz," "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood," "Fitzpatrick Travelogue," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Death at a Broadcast," Ian Hunter. 10:35 a. m., 1:05, 3:30, 6, 8:30. "Mad Doctor of Market Street," 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:20, 9:45.

Uptown—"Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 3:40, 8. "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 1, 5:10, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "Cadet Girl." 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Stick to Your Guns," Hopalong Cassidy. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Swing It, Soldier," Ken Murray. "Two in a Taxi," Anita Louise and Russell Hayden. 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 1:45, 7:45.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Perfect Snob," Charles Ruggles. 2, 5, 8. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 3:25, 6:25, 9:30. "Work Pays Off," Rochelle Hudson. 1:50, 5:10, 8:10.

Cleveland Circle: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Sailors on Leave," William Lundigan. "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 2 and 8.

University: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 2:45, 6, 9:30. "Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

South Boston — Broadway: "International Lady," Ilona Massey. "Men of the Timberland," Richard Arlen. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Strand: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downes. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Mischa Auer. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper, Joan Leslie. 2:28, 8:13.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. "Blues in the Night," 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Bing for Your Supper," 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Love Affair," Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. "Sweethearts of the Campus," Ruby Keeler and Ozzie Nelson. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "International Lady," George Brent and Basil Rathbone. "Sing for Your Supper," Eve Arden. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan and James Gleason. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:34, 8:04. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 2:14, 6:40, 9:43.

NATICK—Colonial: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March. 3:30, 9:15. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:30, 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Kaaren Verne. 2:05, 6:30, 9:40. "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. 3:50, 8:10.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. "Public Enemies," Wendy Barrie. Stage Show. 2 and 8.

Strand: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Miss Polly," Zazu Pitts. 2 and 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. "Sailors on Leave," 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne. "Bachelor Daddy," 2 and 8.

Strand: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "International Lady," George Brent. 3:28, 9:45. "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 1:54, 8:09.

Hyde Park: "Bringing Up Baby," Cary Grant and Katharine Hepburn. "Double Cross," Kane Richmond. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 2:30, 8:15. "Swing It, Soldier," Frances Langford. 4:05, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 1:40, 4:54, 8:08. "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 2:47, 6:01, 9:15.

Maplewood: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "Spooks Run Wild," with the East End Kids. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 3:15, 8:25.

Orpheum: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 7:45. Continuous 7-11.

Strand: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 3:25, 8:30. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 2:15, 7:15, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "March of Time." 1:30, 8. **Medford:** "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 3:20, 8:05. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 2:20, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. 1:30 and 7:30.

Two Carmens

Rosa Ponselle, left, a recent Metropolitan Opera Carmen, congratulates Lily Djanel, right, following the latter's American debut in the role in a radiocast matinee of the opera.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

WILBUR—LAST 12 TIMES
Final Performance Sat., Feb. 21
MY SISTER EILEEN
"A Honey of a Show" WALTER WINCHELL
EVES. 55c-$2.75; WED. MAT. 55c-$1.65
SAT. MAT. 55c-$2.20

SHUBERT HELD OVER By Public Demand
Final Perf. Sat., Feb. 21—Mat. Sat.
GALA FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
MESSRS. SHUBERT present
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GENE TIERNEY
ROXY 7th Ave. 50th St.
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW

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"NIGHT OF JANUARY 16TH"
Starts Sunday: BAHAMA PASSAGE, UNHOLY PARTNERS

The Home Forum

Local Color

ON THESE WINTER EVENINGS, English novels of the pre-war crop make pleasant reading. About them there is a nostalgic note of leisure, of time running more slowly, and sweetly. In some ways, their charm comes from the cropping up of quaint place names; you meander from Farthing House to Beggars' Bush, toward Shepherd's Hey brooding under the height of Monkshill, a furlong or so down Charcoal Lane on your way to the half-timbered Woolsack. It is all intimate, and scented with hawthorn. And something of this same note there is in my town of Jaalam.

* * *

Like all old and long-settled towns, this of mine is fairly covered by these quaint designations. Scarcely a road corner, an upland swamp, a clustering of old farms in a valley, but bears its own stamp, if we are to believe Miss Matty, our local historian. And Miss Matty loves to use them, to find them in old deeds and ancient letters and, casually, to put them in circulation again. She will refer to Frank's Hill, and eye you sidelong; and, when you ask the expected question, she rubs her nose in secret delight. That's over east, where the Medbury road climbs beyond Halfacre Corner; so far's she knows, it was so called for Francis Vernon, who had a grant of land there about 1668. And then she'll wander off about this Francis and the birch-grown cellar hole remote from the road, and about old Number Eight Schoolhouse, moved down town in 1880. Before you know it, you, too, are referring to Frank's Hill, with that slight emphasis that denotes quotation. This nubbin among our many hills now has an identity and a flavor of its own.

* * *

Secretly, I think, our Miss Matty has elected herself president, secretary, and entire membership of a Society for the Preservation and Rectification of Local Place Names. And so much does she know about them that, sometimes, she is bewildering. Almost in one breath she has been heard to refer to Chabboquasset, and Sheffield's Corner, and Stedman's Mill—which are, after all, one and the same place. And there is a delicate and disparaging underlining in her voice when, in talking of the Village, she refers to Broad and Exchange and Mechanic Streets. These were, she says, laid out and named during the War of the Rebellion—this dates Miss Matty—and folks then were too busy with the present to bother with the past. A pity. For Sam Sewall, of the Diary, and John Hull of the Pinetree shillings once owned this land, and Broad Street runs over the old beaver dam by the Pond. I believe that, given a free hand, Miss Matty would change all this. Sam and John shouldn't be forgotten.

But, in truth, Jaalam hasn't forgotten much. We still climb Pigeon Hill for blueberries, though the whirring, iridescent wings that once settled there are now but legend. Burnt Swamp has known no fire since 1745, and it has been over a century since last Deacon Esek Marsh turned Marsh's Corner; there are no bears in Bear Meadow, but still Pantry Brook runs its bright thread across the Plains of Abraham. So little have we forgotten, indeed, that our local names are almost a register of Jaalam's quiet history. And it is good that we remember.

* * *

Now and again these local names reach back even beyond memory. Musquit, Chabboquasset, Wauchogue, Boggestow, Apunack run easily on our tongues and leave a wild and native tang. Not completely, even today, have the prints of moccasined feet vanished from our brook-sides, our broad meadows, our great haymound of a hill, our fields where still the Jaalam plows turn the quartz chips. Then there are Colonial names—Cocked Hat, with its triangle of roads about the granite outcrop, and Powderhouse Hill, and Racketbow Road curved like a snowshoe frame, and lost and birch-thick Post Lane, once the main highway. There is no forge now at Forge Village, and at Weatherby's Mill tall elms grow on the broken milldam, and Pole Bridge Road now crosses Jar Brook on a concrete span. The great oak by Shading Tree Lane is only a memory, but a memory still casting a grateful shade. Jaalam's first Meeting-House was located by the Shading Tree; you see pillioned horses drowsing under the widesflung limbs, and over the box pews Parson Stone's voice shakes out from the high pulpit, and leaves rustle beyond the opened windows. Our neighbor towns, Medbury and Chesham and Brampton, all had their noon houses by the meeting-house. Jaalam had its Shading Tree.

* * *

In many of these small local names, you have a touch of humor. David Chenery alone, today, knows where lies Kibbee's Texas, a woodlot remote in West Purchase, behind Apunack Hill. Travel the Racketbow, turn left up Fox Hill and you come to Oregon—three clustered farms sometimes known as World's End. But Plymouth End lies east, and in going there you pass over Cat Hill and turn Dog Corner. One wonders from what good-humored neighborhood rivalry these names came. And if, in the South End, you refer to its former name of Mudville, it had best be with a smile. I think that Miss Matty's society with the long name has recruits in that locality.

But, in Jaalam, there's small room for rectification of place names. We wouldn't change any that tie with local tradition; and, as for Fruit and Blossom and Vine Streets, we'd leave them untouched. Happily, too, there's a pleasant diversity about our highway names; we have roads and streets and ways, lanes and places and, most remarkably, "rows." We rather like that; there's Smith's Row, and Enderby Row, and disused and willow-grown Sam's Row. Smith's Row is but a wink long, just off the Square, its three small houses prim—save in spring, when the tall white lilacs before them are white bride's bouquets. Enderby's Row runs a full mile, and along it the Enderby farms are still spaced as old Daniel Enderby divided his lands to his sons and grandsons. But Sam's Row is a crumbling causeway across an arm of Black Swamp; and what Sam lived beyond, and rowed home across the March floods, is lost in mist.

* * *

Indeed, we're not sure about the second purpose of Miss Matty's society. Rectification is best left to the long years. Once, in a more polite era, when the Farringtons and Drapers and Steve Cawthon were building their mansard-roofed houses along Lafayette Street, all Jaalam was sprinkled with fanciful titles. Apunack was Mount Horeb, the Pond was Mirror Lake; Cocked Hat masqueraded as The Glades, and even Boggestow appeared briefly as Serpentine Brook. But these names did not last. They had no roots. And perhaps we would do no better today. Best leave it to time. We smile, inwardly, over the names on the station wagons waiting for the 5:45 train—Ryefield, Winikin Run, Harvesthold—but in a century or so these may be reminders of the quaint simplicity of the 1940's. We shall see.

DANIEL CHASE

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE FIRST READING OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN": *A Wood Engraving by E. Sears*

On September 22, 1862, the Cabinet was called together in special session by President Abraham Lincoln. He first commented upon his own convictions with regard to slavery and the critical situation in the nation, and then said: "I think the time for acting has come now, and I have got you together to hear what I have written down."

At the time of this momentous meeting, there were no newsreel photographers, no nationwide broadcasts, even no flashlight photographs. This composition, embodying contemporary portraits of Lincoln's War Cabinet, shows the mid-nineteenth-century method of preserving a record of an historic occasion.

Lincoln Thought It Out

ABE NODDED. "Got a heap of time to think. They's days an' days an' weeks when I'm in the woods an' don't see a soul till I git home. Jes' me an' the axe an' the trees an' the sound of the wind in the trees. Kearn't he'p figgerin'. . . ."

"You figgered 'bout schoolin', too?"

"Figgered thet. Pappy ain't wanted me to mess 'round blab-schools but Mammy, she made him see it like I see it."

Hugh struggled with a stubborn chip. "What good's schoolin' fer folks thet live like us?"

Abe held out his long arms. "I kin use them hands. But so kin a coon. Mebbe better. I kearn't ketch suckers in my hands like a coon does. But all folks don't live like we live. I kearn't see that the Almighty was ever minded thet folks spend all their lives jes' breakin' land an' choppin' trees an' plowin' an' harvestin'. An' then choppin' more trees, breakin' more land, plowin' more fields—jes' movin' from one quarter-section to another. They's things in books thet'll he'p folks he'p themse'ves, he'p 'em to he'p other folks." He paused, axe resting easily in his scarred hands. "Know what's wrong with folks, mostly? Ignorance. Thet's it—jes' plumb ignorance. They don't know no better."

"Never heerd no one talk like you afore, Abe. You kin read thet clock back to the cabin. What good it do you? Tell time by the sun good enough. . . . Don't know what you read in books, but I bet they ain't anything you kearn't figger fer yourse'f in a corn-patch."

Abe frowned. "They's a heap more things in this world than corn-patches. I aim to know 'bout 'em. Sometimes I look up to the stars an' try to figger what they're seein'. Seein' a heap more'n jes' cornfields. They're seein' me an' they're seein' folks in Pittsburgh an' N'Orleens. They're seein' the President in Washin'ton an' rich folk in New York. They're seein' the Wabash an' the Mississip' an' the Ohio an' a heap of rivers I ain't even heerd on—all them rivers an' the folks that lives along 'em. They're seein' the oceans an' them furrin countries, an' I heerd of some of them. Jes' countries filled with folks same as Indianny." He poised his axe. "Kinda sets you figgerin', lookin' at the stars."

Hugh hacked on silently, then asked, "What thet got to do with gittin' this tree down?"

"They's a powerful sight of trees an' a powerful sight of folks under 'em. Jes' 'cause we're here in a clearin' we don't fergit 'bout thet cabin yonder. We *know* 'bout it. We'll sleep thar, eat thar. Then you start figgerin' what's beyond the cabin—what sort of folks live thar. An' beyond thet, an' beyond thet? What do they think? What they do? Jes' figger like that an' purty soon you've gon round the world, jes' from this clearin'. Thet's what I aim to know. Not jes' one clearin' or one cabin. If you're workin' in a clearin' an' know all 'bout another one, thet he'ps you with the clearin' you're workin'." He pushed his coonskin cap back on his head. "Kinda hard to explain. I allus want to know what an' why. Caleb Hazel, he was another blab-schooler an' he tolt Pappy I was a l'arner, an' I reckon he was 'bout right." . . .

Abe gave a warning shout. "She's a-comin'! I'll take the last licks. No, you done fine, but I know jes' whar I want her laid." He chopped rapidly. The tree tottered, roared to the ground in a swirl of snapping branches.

Hugh stared. "How you do thet? Never seed a tree laid so close."

"Pappy l'arnt me. 'Tain't much of a trick. You c'd 'a' done as good only you wouldn't 'a' knowed whar to lay her. You c'd 'a' cut jes' like I done, right here. Thet's what laid her. Now let's trim her."—From "For Us, the Living," by BRUCE LANCASTER. (New York: Stokes.)

Concerto

Black starlings make a pattern on the morning snow:
hyacinthine black on thin new-fallen white,
a burning white in early sun,
a burning, glistening black;
bobbing, chattering, pecking at small hidden crumbs,
making black designs on white, nodding like piano keys:
the sharps, the flats; the snow, the birds,
like a garbled keyboard sounding static discords—
and then the sudden flight, the blacks flown up,
leaving only white and silence, sun on snow,
and minute tracks like echoes of struck notes.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

The Poet

While all around us on the waves of storm
We see confusion and a world distraught,
Someone, perchance, has caught a vagrant thought
And made it eloquent in cadenced form.
Although the thought itself seemed little worth
Till he had searched and found a pattern meet:
And so sent forth a message that was sweet,
Some word of comfort for a troubled earth.
Then as his patience lovingly applied
Brought forth the rhythm and the poetry,
So consolation came to those distressed;
Glimpsing the order they were satisfied,
Knowing that somewhere there was harmony,
Finding the message that his work had blessed.

GWEN CASTLE

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

A source of spiritual power for all is The Christian Science Journal, described by Mary Baker Eddy as "designed to bring health and happiness to all households wherein it is permitted to enter, and to confer increased power to be good and to do good" (Miscellaneous Writings, 262). In the year 1883, shortly after establishing herself in Boston, and while preaching, writing, teaching, healing, and organizing, Mrs. Eddy founded The Christian Science Journal. Each month it carries helpful and inspiring articles and editorials, as well as testimonies of Christian Science healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. This directory is found in no other Christian Science publication. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; one issue, 35c.

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Understanding versus Belief

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE UNENLIGHTENED human mind may be made to believe a falsehood; and even after some measure of spiritual illumination has been gained, one may still be defrauded and deluded by error. A lie can trouble us only so long as we are deceived by it. When we detect a lie, and see that its claim is false, unreal, it should no longer have any power to cause us suffering, to make us unhappy or afraid.

"But," someone may say, "in this material world in which we live, truth and error are so intermingled and interwoven that in many instances it is very difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish one from the other. How can we unfailingly divide the true from the false?" At this point Christian Science reveals that there is a sure and certain way whereby men can learn to understand the difference between truth and error, to hold to the one and reject the other.

In Christian Science, God is understood to be infinitely and eternally good; hence Truth is forever good, pure, beautiful, harmonious, indestructible, and perfect. Whatever lacks these qualities, even in the slightest degree, is not and can never be true; it is but some phase of error, no matter how much it may attempt to disguise itself by assuming the garments of good.

Moreover, error is not real, for the very obvious reason that it is not of Truth but is its exact opposite; and, since Truth is real, its opposite must be unreal, lacking in every particular the qualities, substantiality, and power of Truth. Truth can be understood; error can only be falsely believed. The only thing that can ever be understood about a lie is that it is not true. It has no value, and can never be successfully used by anyone at any time. To attempt to build successful experiences upon a foundation of falsehood is as futile as it would be to endeavor to build a palace of marble upon a summer cloud; it cannot be done. The only successful thing that one can do about error is to reject it as unreal and thereby proceed to destroy it.

Christian Science shows that the only avenue through which error or falsehood can ever present itself to mortals for acceptance is through the testimony of the physical senses, which claim that life and intelligence are in matter. The so-called material senses are not real, but unreal. Spiritual sense cannot testify to the existence of matter or evil.

On pages 214 and 215 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, its Discoverer and Founder, writes: "Spirit's senses are without pain, and they are forever at peace. Nothing can hide from them the harmony of all things and the might and permanence of Truth." Through spiritual sense comes the understanding that God is universal divine Love, and that the real man is the reflection of God, infinite Love. In proportion as this understanding dawns upon thought here and now, men are spiritually endowed with power to overcome evil.

There is no limit whatever to the power which comes from God, divine Mind, to man, Mind's perfect idea. Spiritual understanding acquaints one with real joy, perfect health, and harmony. It brings to one an abundance of good in limitless variety. The five personal senses do not possess or manifest actual intelligence; therefore they know nothing of understanding, nor can they be understood.

Because of spiritual blindness, mortals believe that the physical senses testify to genuine facts and real events, but through spiritually enlightened reason and divine revelation this testimony is seen to be wholly false and utterly powerless to affect man's health, happiness, or well-being. Mrs. Eddy has written (*ibid.*, p. 526): "Belief is less than understanding. Belief involves theories of material hearing, sight, touch, taste, and smell, termed the five senses. The appetites and passions, sin, sickness, and death, follow in the train of this error of a belief in intelligent matter."

It is through spiritual understanding that men may approach God and partake of His nature and manifest His power. In his prayer to God, the Master said (John 17:3), "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." Again he said (Luke 10:19), "Behold, I give unto you power . . . over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you." Jesus so clearly understood the reality of spiritual being, and the nothingness of matter, that he could heal instantly all manner of disease, walk on the water, overcome death for others, and eventually for himself.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 96), "Belief is changeable, but spiritual understanding is changeless." As we hold steadfastly to the changeless supremacy of Spirit, and resolutely, patiently, persistently deny the existence of all that is unlike God, good, false belief and all the evidence of the physical senses can be destroyed. This constitutes the new birth in Christian Science; and it will go on until not a vestige of discord or error remains to overshadow the pure bliss of universal salvation in the hearts and lives of men.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Verständnis statt Glaube

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DAS NICHT ERLEUCHTETE menschliche Gemüt kann veranlaßt werden, eine Unwahrheit zu glauben, und selbst nachdem man ein gewisses Maß geistiger Erleuchtung gewonnen hat, kann man vom Irrtum immer noch betrogen und irregeführt werden. Eine Lüge kann uns nur so lange beunruhigen, wie wir von ihr getäuscht werden. Wenn wir eine Lüge entdecken und sehen, daß ihr Anspruch falsch, unwirklich ist, sollte sie keine Macht mehr haben, uns Leiden zu verursachen, uns unglücklich oder furchtsam zu machen.

„Aber", mag jemand einwenden, „in dieser materiellen Welt, in der wir leben, ist Wahrheit und Irrtum so miteinander vermischt und verwoben, daß es in vielen Fällen sehr schwer, wenn nicht unmöglich ist, sie voneinander zu unterscheiden. Wie können wir das Wahre vom Unwahren unfehlbar trennen?" Hier enthüllt die Christliche Wissenschaft, daß es ein sicheres und gewisses Verfahren gibt, wodurch die Menschen den Unterschied zwischen Wahrheit und Irrtum verstehen, an der Wahrheit festhalten und den Irrtum zurückweisen lernen können.

In der Christlichen Wissenschaft wird Gott als unendlich und ewig gut verstanden; daher ist die Wahrheit ewig gut, rein, schön, harmonisch, unzerstörbar und vollkommen. Was auch immer dieser Eigenschaften auch nur im geringsten ermangelt, ist nicht wahr und kann nie wahr sein. Es ist nur eine Erscheinungsform des Irrtums, gleichviel wie sehr dieser sich durch Anlegen der Kleider des Guten zu verkleiden sucht.

Überdies ist der Irrtum nicht wirklich, aus dem einfachen Grunde, weil er nicht von der Wahrheit ist, sondern deren genaues Gegenteil ist. Und da die Wahrheit wirklich ist, muß ihr Gegenteil unwirklich sein, da es in jeder Hinsicht der Eigenschaften, der Wirklichkeit und der Kraft der Wahrheit ermangelt. Die Wahrheit kann verstanden werden; der Irrtum kann nur irrtümlich geglaubt werden. Das einzige, was über eine Lüge je verstanden werden kann, ist, daß sie nicht wahr ist. Sie hat keinen Wert und kann nie von jemand erfolgreich angewandt werden. Der Versuch, erfolgreiche Erfahrungen auf eine unwahre Grundlage zu bauen, ist so zwecklos, wie es das Bemühen wäre, einen Marmorpalast auf eine Sommerwolke zu bauen; es ist einfach nicht möglich. Das einzige Erfolgreiche, das man mit dem Irrtum tun kann, ist, ihn als unwirklich zu verwerfen und dadurch fortzufahren, ihn zu zerstören.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß der einzige Weg, durch den sich Irrtum oder Unwahrheit den Sterblichen zur Annahme darbieten kann, durch das Zeugnis der körperlichen Sinne ist, die geltend machen, daß Leben und Intelligenz in der Materie seien. Die sogenannten materiellen Sinne sind nicht wirklich, sondern unwirklich. Der geistige Sinn kann nicht für das Vorhandensein der Materie oder des Bösen zeugen.

Auf Seite 214 und 215 des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft: „Die Sinne des Geistes sind ohne Schmerzen und haben immerdar Frieden. Nichts kann die Harmonie aller Dinge und die Macht und Fortdauer der Wahrheit vor ihnen verbergen". Durch den geistigen Sinn kommt das Verständnis, daß Gott die allumfassende göttliche Liebe ist, und daß der wirkliche Mensch die Widerspiegelung Gottes, der unendlichen Liebe, ist. In dem Verhältnis, wie dieses Verständnis hier und jetzt im Denken dämmert, sind die Menschen geistig mit der Kraft, das Böse zu überwinden, ausgestattet.

Die Kraft, die von Gott, dem göttlichen Gemüt, zum Menschen, der vollkommenen Idee des Gemüts, kommt, ist in keiner Hinsicht begrenzt. Geistiges Verständnis macht einen mit wirklicher Freude, vollkommener Gesundheit und Harmonie vertraut. Es bringt einem die Fülle des Guten in unbegrenzter Abwechslung. Die fünf persönlichen Sinne haben oder bekunden keine wirkliche Intelligenz; daher wissen sie nichts von Verständnis und können nicht verstanden werden.

Wegen geistiger Blindheit glauben die Sterblichen, daß die körperlichen Sinne für echte Tatsachen und wirkliche Ereignisse zeugen; aber durch geistig erleuchtete Überlegung und göttliche Offenbarung sieht man, daß dieses Zeugnis ganz falsch und völlig machtlos ist, des Menschen Gesundheit, Glück oder Wohlergehen zu beeinflussen. Mrs. Eddy hat geschrieben (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 526): „Glaube ist weniger als Verständnis. Glaube schließt Theorien des materiellen Gehörs, Gesichts, Gefühls, Geschmacks und Geruchs, der fünf Sinne, in sich. Gelüste und Leidenschaften, Sünde, Krankheit und Tod befinden sich im Gefolge dieses Irrtums eines Glaubens an intelligente Materie".

Durch geistiges Verständnis können sich die Menschen Gott nähern, an Seiner Art teilnehmen und Seine Kraft bekunden. In seinem Gebet zu Gott sagte der Meister (Joh. 17, 3): „Das ist aber das ewige Leben, daß sie dich, der du allein wahrer Gott bist, und den du gesandt hast, Jesum Christum, erkennen". Und er sagte auch (Luk. 10, 19): „Sehet, ich habe euch Macht gegeben . . . über alle Gewalt des Feindes; und nichts wird euch beschädigen". Jesus verstand die Wirklichkeit des geistigen Seins und die Nichtsheit der Materie so klar, daß er Krankheit jeder Art augenblicklich heilen, auf dem Wasser gehen, den Tod für andere und schließlich für sich selber überwinden konnte.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 96): „Glaube ist veränderlich, geistiges Verständnis dagegen ist unveränderlich". Wenn wir an der unveränderlichen Allerhabenheit des Geistes standhaft festhalten und das Dasein alles dessen, was Gott, dem Guten, unähnlich ist, entschieden, geduldig und beharrlich verneinen, kann falscher Glaube und der ganze Augenschein der körperlichen Sinne zerstört werden. Dies bildet die Wiedergeburt in der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die fortdauern wird, bis keine Spur von Disharmonie oder Irrtum mehr vorhanden sein wird, die reine Seligkeit allgemeiner Erlösung im Herzen und im Leben der Menschen zu überschatten.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

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Intimate Message: Washington

Information, Please . . . . ***By Roscoe Drummond***

Because Berlin, Tokyo and Rome are constantly poisoning the air with falsehood, it is triply important that the American people should have the fullest and clearest statement of facts on how the war is coming and why.

It is not yet receiving an adequate accounting, and the reason is not censorship or bureaucratic red tape or timidity. The reason is that this democracy is not yet accustomed to running a war and more particularly that President Roosevelt himself is not yet accustomed to handling readily and comfortably at his press conferences the questions of military policy on which the nation urgently needs to have better information.

It is the judgment of most Washington correspondents that the Government is genuinely desirous of taking the country into its confidence as far as the facts essential to understanding the progress of the war are concerned, but that the appropriate means of doing so have not yet been developed.

Particularly in view of the fact that the national morale is one of the Nazis' first military objectives, high officials here are still concerned at what they consider three present deficiencies in the fabric of public opinion. Despite the President's assurance earlier this week, it is still generally agreed that there is a too easy-going attitude toward the hard struggle which lies ahead, that on the basis of headlines and radio bulletins too many persons are confusing heroic last-stands with positive victories, and that there is enough wishful thinking to weaken the mobilization of the entire energies of the country.

Realization in Washington

The welcome fact in this situation is that Washington is coming to recognize that it must accept primary blame—although the need is not to find somebody to blame but to do something about it. In the last analysis President Roosevelt himself is the only official who can cope with the problem effectively and he is coming to perceive more clearly that he must find new methods of discharging his role as wartime leader.

The President is faced with the necessity of developing more frequent and informative communication with the country than he has practiced since the declaration of war two months ago. The White House press conferences remain the same in form as before, but they have lost much of their substance. They have lost substance because there is inevitably much specific information which must be withheld and because the President appears to feel more and more constrained not to discuss, in such an impromptu manner, vital background interpretation.

The President can, of course, turn to the radio and the familiar medium of his fireside chats whenever he deems it useful, but their greatest value and influence stem in part from their scarcity. The President cannot deliver a world address every week or so. This means that the country is often kept from hearing what it ought to hear direct from Mr. Roosevelt because the subject matter does not seem quite important enough at the time.

It remains for the President either to utilize the radio more frequently or his press conference more effectively if the Government is going to win united public understanding as well as united political support for its war measures. The country shouldn't have to rely only on the exposition of newspaper and radio military specialists for their insight into the decisions the Government is taking and reasons for them.

Needed Relationship

The need is that the President shall establish a new relationship of confidence and counsel with the whole people—not with the "electorate," for Mr. Roosevelt will not be asking for votes—he will be asking for understanding and support and encouragement and faith. Mr. Roosevelt does not need to defend, nor to argue, nor to exhort. But the people expect him—and have a right to expect him—to discuss and to explain the tides of their war, the difficulties the Government has had to face, the alternative decisions it has had to choose from; and thereby the President will find he can share his great burdens with a responsible, a united and a democratic people.

From present signs it looks as if the White House press conference might deteriorate into an instrument of little utility unless steps are soon taken to improve it. No Washington correspondent would like to see it restricted or abolished, but recently Mr. Roosevelt has used it mostly to give out news without accompanying interpretation or to avoid leading questions which require interpretation.

It is possible that a way may be found to give the President advance notice on important questions which the correspondents would like to bring up for discussion and, assuming the conference were not limited to these questions, it would retain all its old virtue of flexibility with the added value of some Presidential preparation on delicate but urgent wartime matters.

More than ever today the President needs to have access to the people. His press conference is one of the means by which the people have access to the President. As Mr. Roosevelt accustoms himself to his responsibilities as wartime leader, it is to be hoped that he embraces every opportunity to take the nation into his confidence in order that he may continue to be strengthened by the confidence of the nation.

The Country Speaks: New York

The Old Order Changeth ..... ***By Alexander H. Williams***

Newspapers and news gathering associations have a distinctly "human" side, the full import of which is known only to old workers in what for many years was universally regarded as one of the "higher" professions. This "human" side possesses peculiar aspects and a sense of service analagous to that which permeates a thoroughly disciplined army corps. There is happiness—indeed, exaltation—in a great "beat," which represents victory, and poignancy and deep regret over defeat.

To suspend publication or to see the news service disbanding represents major defeat, and only those news gatherers and printers and the groups, large or small, who constitute the personnel of a newspaper who have experienced first-hand such a major defeat, can know what it means. One such experience is enough.

It is with this thought that newspaper writers here who have known similar experiences are today holding out their hands in fraternal greetings and good wishes to the staff of the New York City News Association, which since 1895 has been serving the morning and afternoon papers of this city and which was suspended yesterday. There are about 100 of these workers, who for years have been anonymous reporters for a news gathering association that had a distintive place in the metropolitan press.

Among these are William G. Henderson, Manager of the City News, who has been with that organization for 44 years; Harry E. Shetlland, for 37 years; Chris L. LeVien, for 34 years; Lew Parrish, city editor, for 30 years, and Anna Daley Sullivan, confidante of City News men for 25 years who started as a telephone operator and ended as cashier. These are but a few of City News workers who, without the prestige of signed stories—by-lines—have "covered" Manhattan and the Bronx for nearly half a century.

Knew All Phases of Metropolitan Life

There is no phase of metropolitan life that these men and women have not known. The personal histories of the great, the near-great and the little constitute their working background, and the sordid records of the courts, ranging all the way from the juvenile and magistrates' tribunals to the state's highest court, have been their daily assignments. It was all grist to their mills, and they ground it at a rate of pay far beneath their worth.

It was a hard, grueling school of journalism, but it gave City News employees a training that could not have been got elsewhere. These reporters, rewrite men and editors know New York City—every nook and cranny of it—and they know New York life from that of the Bowery tramp straight up through lower and mid-town Manhattan and the Great White Way to the fashionable districts of Park Avenue.

This knowledge sets them quite apart personally—in a world upon which the other part looks as though inhabited by skeptics who are without the finer sensibilities. To judge them so, however, would be to misjudge, for they are men and women who have been forced by cimcumstances to defend themselves against the unpleasant side of life by seeing it as unreal and having no part with that which is worthwhile, true. This was their only protective armor. Underneath it there are hearts and thoughts as kind as are to be found anywhere.

Two Member Papers Withdrew

The City News Association was first established by the Associated Press and regularly covered city, state, and Federal courts, ship news, local Army and Navy headquarters, police headquarters, police precincts and every meeting of importance. It was a 24-hour coverage and relieved the member newspapers of covering much of the city. Estimates placed as high as 65 per cent of the local news appearing in its member papers as having originated with City News. It reached this highest development as a news gathering organization after it was established as a separate entity about 1901.

Reason for the suspension of City News was attributed to the withdrawal of two of its member newspapers, the remaining publishers refusing to assume the additional cost of maintaining the cooperative organization. Afternoon newspapers paid $600 a week for the service and morning newspapers $800.

Today the City News staff has gone from an old, familiar field, carrying with them recollection of days which, to them, will always seem happier than anything they can know in a topsy-turvy world. It is the way with such men and women. They have long memories, and among them are anecdotes both grave and gay, many stranger than fiction.

Here's wishing them—speeding them—to richer fields than they ever knew before; to new jobs in which faithful, efficient service gets its just reward.

To Change the Subject:

It's Practical to Be Thrifty ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

It seems odd now. We used to think it eccentric to be thrifty, to conserve things. We talked about Uncle Ed's funny habit of saving string, and Aunt Ella's penchant for keeping bits of scrap paper, as if it were an amiable but foolish peculiarity.

Now we are doing it ourselves and feeling very patriotic. Little things have taken on new importance and value. Why, there was a time when we actually threw away rubber bands and clips, and used new ones when we needed them. Yes, sir, threw away rubber bands. Now with rubber at a premium these handy little elastic strings seem precious. What a device this is, the rubber band, when you stop to think about it! You slip it over a package and presto, without so much as a knot, you have it wrapped: Imagine throwing away a rubber band! Or a paper clip made of precious steel!

Just ordinary white paper seems valuable now. We used to tease my father about his habit of opening envelopes at the sides so they would lie flat, and using an accumulation of them for a scratch pad. Now it seems a very sensible way to conserve paper.

We had a cautious neighbor once, in the early days of automobiles. He used to carry his spare tire with him when he went "trading" Saturday nights so it would not tempt anyone, and it used to be a source of much amusement to us. Now we value tires just as he did his. We are learning all sorts of good habits. We wouldn't think any more of going around corners fast enough to make our tires squeal. Horrors! Did we really used to think it smart to do that? We wouldn't dream of scraping them against a curb, or of stopping suddenly just to prove that our brakes are good. We treat them with respect and consideration, just as we always should have done.

Once you start being thrifty you find it fun, really. It's a sort of game, seeing what you can conserve and economize for a good cause. You begin to understand people of other nations, too, who have long know the meaning of thrift.

I wouldn't be amused, now, as I was in the extravagant '20s, at the French people's economy of wrapping paper. We smiled then when we saw a well-dressed French gentleman emerge from a Paris pastry shop with his long loaf of bread wrapped only in the middle with an absolute minimum of paper—just enough to protect the slim loaf from the touch of his hand, or maybe it was to protect his glove from contact with the loaf. Any way, we thought it funny to see this gentleman spring into a taxi with his long loaf exposed to the Paris breeze. Today we wouldn't laugh; we would be impressed.

We Americans are mere amateurs at economy. But we learn fast. And fortunately we have these eccentric friends and relatives to teach us a few lessons. Eccentric, did I say? I meant practical.

Lincoln: Three-Dimension High Lights of Career

Dioramas exhibited in Chicago take visitor step by step from cabin to Memorial.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — A spring bubbles from a small cave. A pioneer Kentuckian, sleeves rolled up, trudges to his cabin from the cool dim spot where he has filled his bucket. At the cabin doorstep sit his wife and two small children in the warm sunshine while a friendly horse gazes at them from over a rail fence.

This is the first of 20 scenes from the life of Abraham Lincoln, visualized for school children and their parents in a series of dioramas made for the Chicago Historical Society and recently placed on exhibit here. One of these, showing the delivery of the Gettysburg Address, is reproduced below.

The three-dimensional scenes were made by some 50 craftsmen employed in the Museum Extension Project of Illinois, a Work Projects Administration enterprise, under sponsorship of the Chicago Board of Education. Subjects were chosen after careful study by the Chicago Historical Society in collaboration with a group of Lincoln authorities. In the short time they have been on display, many school children have come to see them, and the youngsters exclaim with delight at the vivid miniatures.

Career in Pictures

As the visitor walks by the exhibits the familiar story of Lincoln the Pioneer, Lincoln the Statesman, and Lincoln the Humanitarian, unfold. First there is the Hodgenville, Ky., cabin where little Abe began boldly to carve his eventful career. Then the scene shifts to Indiana, and one can look into Thomas Lincoln's little cabin home near Gentryville on a frosty winter night and see a lanky youth reading by firelight, his kindly stepmother knitting beside him.

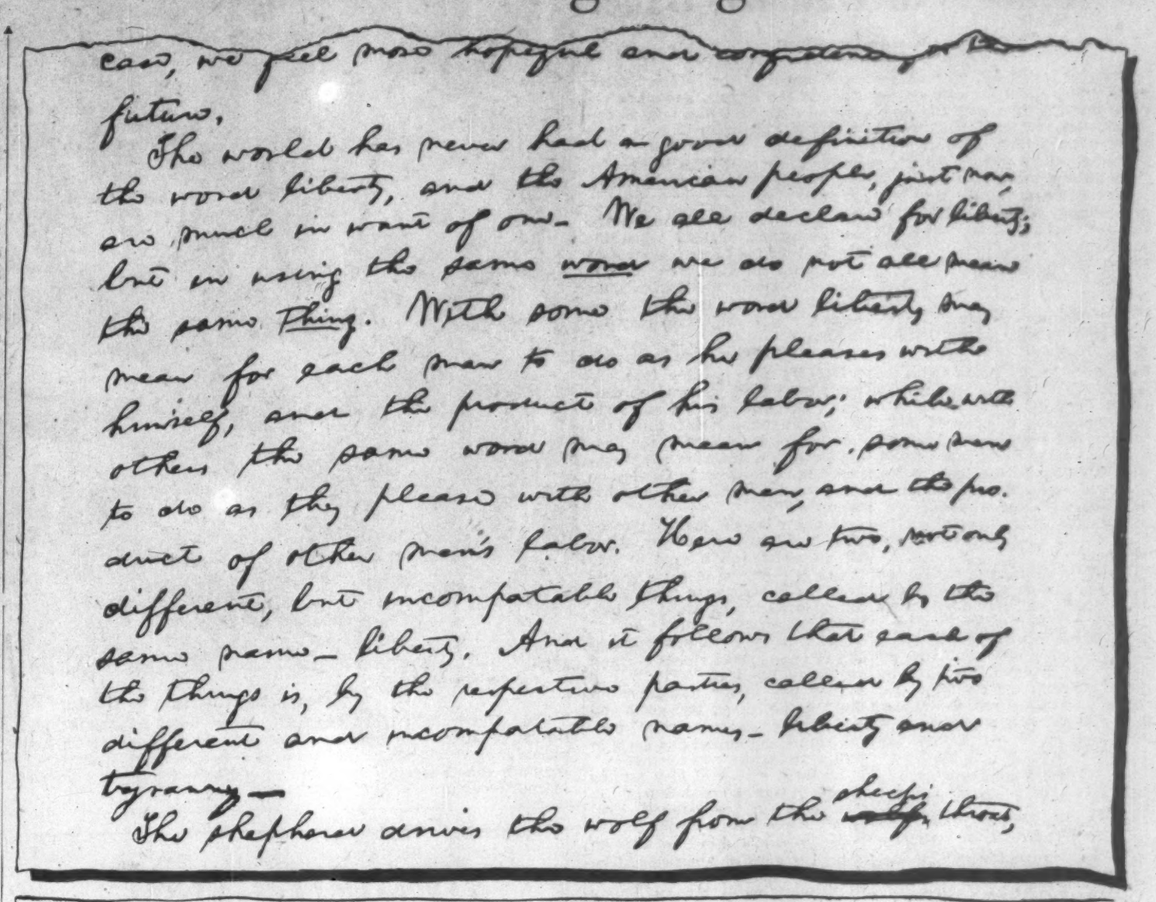
Now to Illinois. It is a cold day in March, and the Lincoln family is moving its belongings in covered wagons. Young Abe has left the caravan a moment to pull off his shoes and go back into the partially frozen water to rescue his dog. In the diorama, the pup is reaching up to lick his rescuer's face in gratitude.

Then come pictures of Lincoln's intermediate years. Dioramas show his store at New Salem, with Lincoln leaning over the counter to talk with a charming customer, Ann Rutledge; Lincoln on an Ohio River steamboat seeing slaves for the first time—in chains; then Lincoln as the circuit court lawyer, visiting with clients before the little courthouse in Metamora, Ill.

Famous Debates

This leads to the Lincoln-Douglas debates. The next two dioramas show the crowds, first in Chicago, then in Freeport, Ill., listening to Lincoln shatter with clear logic the arguments of his distinguished opponent, and define the slavery issue.

Finally there are scenes of campaign rallies; Lincoln's wistful departure from Springfield, Ill., for the White House; Civil War episodes—showing the memorable Gettysburg address—the tragic Ford Theater incident and last, a miniature copy of the statue in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington with the reminder: "Now he belongs to the ages."



case, we feel more hopeful and confident of the future.

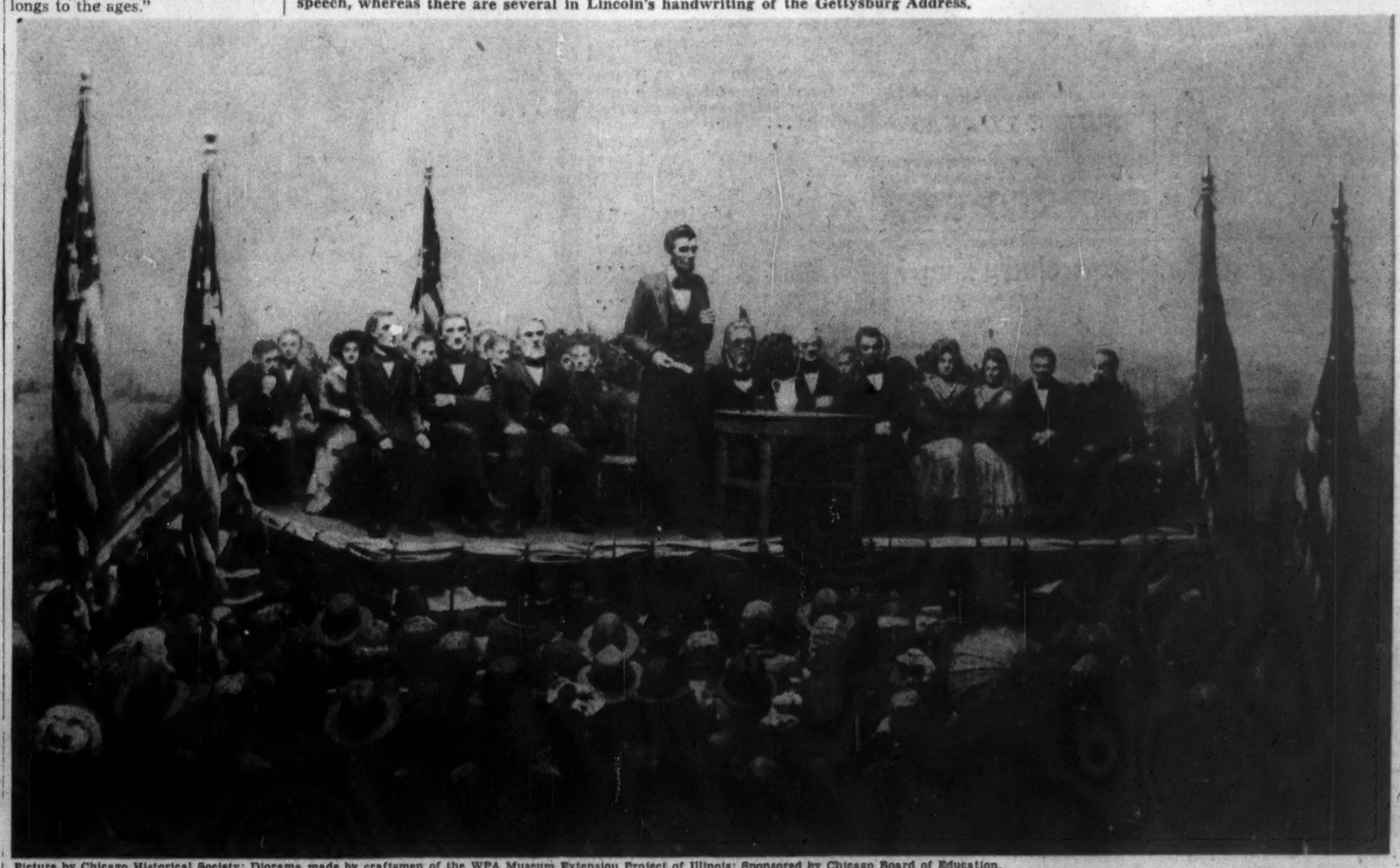
The world has never had a good definition of the word liberty, and the American people, just now, are much in want of one. We all declare for liberty; but in using the same word we do not all mean the same thing. With some the word liberty may mean for each man to do as he pleases with himself, and the product of his labor; while with others the same word may mean for some men to do as they please with other men, and the product of other men's labor. Here are two, not only different, but incompatible things, called by the same name—liberty. And it follows that each of the things is, by the respective parties, called by two different and incompatible names—liberty and tyranny.

The shepherd drives the wolf from the sheep's throat, for which the sheep thanks the shepherd as a liberator, while the wolf denounces him for the same act as the destroyer of liberty, especially as the sheep was a black one. Plainly the sheep and the wolf are not agreed upon a definition of the word liberty; and precisely the same difference prevails to-day among us human creatures, even in the North, and all professing to love liberty. Hence we behold the process by which thousands are daily passing from under the yoke of bondage, hailed by some as the advance of liberty, and denounced by others as the destruction of all liberty. Recently, as it seems, the people of Maryland have been doing some thing to define liberty; and thanks to them that, in what they have done, the world's dictionary has been pretty thoroughly repudiated.

It is not very becoming for one in my position to make speeches at great length; but there

Abraham Lincoln Defines Liberty in His Famous Baltimore Address, April 18, 1864

As always, the words of Lincoln speak far more in his honor than any words written about him. The paragraphs above, indeed, are peculiarly timely today. They are reproduced from the original manuscript in Lincoln's handwriting made available to The Christian Science Monitor by Dr. A. W. S. Rosenbach of Philadelphia, who owns the manuscript. This is, incidentally, the only manuscript of the Baltimore speech, whereas there are several in Lincoln's handwriting of the Gettysburg Address.



Picture by Chicago Historical Society; Diorama made by craftsmen of the WPA Museum Extension Project of Illinois; Sponsored by Chicago Board of Education.

"We Highly Resolve . . . That Government of the People, by the People, for the People, Shall Not Perish From the Earth."
—From the Gettysburg Address. This is a photograph of one of the new Lincoln dioramas, described above, which are now on exhibit in Chicago.

Krauts' Jerseys Assigned to Newcomers—Navy Relief Society Receives Funds

Former Olympics to Wear Numbers of Dumart, Bauer

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One day last week, when Art Ross, Manager of the Boston Bruins, was talking about the coming departure of the Krauts, he spiked reports current then that the numbers worn by Milt Schmidt, Bobby Bauer, and Woody Dumart would be retired until such time as these boys returned from the war.

Said Ross, "When the Krauts come back, we will have jerseys for them but the ones they are using now will be given to any replacements that come along, and the boys who get numbers 14, 15, and 17 will find that they have a job on their hands to fill those jerseys. It may serve as an added incentive for newcomers to wear such famous numbers."

Numbers Assigned

Today it became known that two of the Krauts jerseys have already been given to newcomers, with the newly-signed Clare Martin and Lloyd Gronsdal from the Boston Olympics being so honored. Martin, who began his National League career wearing Herb Cain's No. 4, will hereafter wear Dumart's No. 14, while Gronsdal, who will break into the big league at Chicago next Sunday, will wear Bauer's No. 17. Schmitty's No. 15 is as yet unassigned.

The third member of the Boston Olympics to sign with the Bruins, Jack McGill, will continue to wear No. 11, a jersey which has been more or less of a spare this season inasmuch as it was originally assigned to Frankie Mario, who stayed up with the B's for a few games but who was sent to Hershey for more experience. Mario was up again later, but only last Sunday was again sent down to the Bears.

From Same Town

In a way it is rather too bad that Martin could not have been given Bobby's No. 17, for both boys hail from the same town in Canada. Although Bauer has become known as one of the Kitchener Kids, he really comes from Waterloo, Ontario, which is across the river from Kitchener—or Berlin as the city was originally called. Gronsdal's home is in Norquay, Saskatchewan.

It might be well to point out at this time, however, that being given the numbers worn by the Krauts is no guarantee that Martin and Gronsdal will be retained with the Bruins. They still have to prove themselves ready for National League play—and both boys are ready to admit they were promoted sooner than they thought they would be. Even Coach Hago Harrington of the Olympics believes they would have been better prepared if they had been allowed more time for seasoning, but knowing both boys Hago has said more than once that they are definitely big league material.

Most Developed

Most developed of these former Olympics is tall, lanky Jack McGill, whose step up to the Bruins may have been considered as coming too early for his own good but for whom the step did not come any too soon. Playing for the present world champions is literally a dream come true for this Edmonton, Alberta, youngster, whose home was not far from the great Eddie Shore's.

"When I was a little fellow," he said yesterday afternoon, "I used to read columns in the papers back home about Eddie and the Bruins and I guess that was when I first made up my mind I wanted to play for Boston.

"I knew I had made the right decision when I saw the team for the first time, and that was in Toronto in the spring of 1939 when the Bruins beat the Leafs two straight in Toronto and then went back to Boston to clinch the Stanley Cup. The Bruins were the best in the league, and I wanted to play for the best."

"Cowley Tops"

McGill's dream come true extends even further, for Jack considers Bill Cowley tops, and right at present young Jack is filling the injured Cowley's place in the lineup. McGill considers his being compared in some ways to Cowley on the ice as the highest praise he has ever received.

Manager Ross is greatly pleased with McGill's work so far. After all an assist and a goal in two games is pretty good for a rookie breaking in before the home folks, but then Jack was always a better-than-average, scorer. In 42 games with the Olympics he scored 33 goals and had 25 assists to stand second in the league's individual scoring list. In his last game for the 'Pics he scored two goals and earned four assists, while previously he had scored five goals in one game and four in another.

All three boys will play for the Bruins in Chicago next Sunday, in Ottawa on Tuesday as the B's meet an Air Force team with the Krauts in the line-up, and in New York on Thursday against Americans. The Bruins are not due to be home until Feb. 24, when they will play New York Rangers at the Garden. In the N. H. L. tonight, Montreal Canadiens are playing host to Toronto, while Detroit will be visiting the Black Hawks in Chicago.

Yale Swimmers Establish New Aquatic Marks

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 12 (AP)—Yale swimmers established American and intercollegiate records last night in swamping Brown 68 to 7.

An American and intercollegiate record for the 400-yard freestyle relay of 3:26.6 was hung up by a quartet consisting of Capt. Howie Johnson, Frank Lilley, Dick Kelly and Ed Pope. The old record of 3:27.7 was established earlier in the season by Yale mermen.

Johnson, in swimming the first leg, established an intercollegiate record for the 100 yards of 0:51.0, clipping two-tenths off the former mark held jointly by Walter Spence of Rutgers and William Prew of Wayne.

This also tied the American and world record of 0:51.0 held jointly by Johnny Weissmuller and Peter Fick.

Ed Pope who swam the anchor leg also was clocked in 51 seconds but as his effort was from a flying start it does not rate with that of Johnson. The actual time of each member of the quartet was Johnson 0:51.0; Lilley 0:53.4; Kelly 0:51.2; Pope 0:51.0. Total 3:26.6.

Former Olympics in New Togs

By a Staff Photographer

Newest Additions to Boston Bruins

Clare Martin, left; Lloyd Gronsdal, center, and Jack McGill, right, are all former members of the Boston Olympics who recently signed with the Bruins. Martin and McGill have already played two games as professionals, while Gronsdal is due to make his N. H. L. bow in Chicago Sunday night. Here they are shown together in their new uniforms for the first time, Martin wearing Woody Dumart's No. 14 and Gronsdal wearing Bobby Bauer's 17.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Green Book Facts and Figures

Some interesting facts and figures picked at random from Bill Brandt's 1942 National League Green Book:

Figuring solely from the batting averages, the 1941 power team of the N. L. lines up as follows: Stan Hack (.317), third base; Arky Vaughan (.316), shortstop; Pete Reiser (.343), center field; Johnny Mize (.317), first base; Joe Medwick (.318), left field; Estel Crabtree (.341), right field; Stu Martin (.304), second base; Gabby Hartnett (.300), catcher, and Nick Strincevich (.429), pitcher.

★ ★ ★

Stan Benjamin spoiled a no-hitter for Henry Gornicki of the Cardinals, Lou Novikoff did the same thing for Tom Hughes, Danny Litwhiler ditto for Johnny Vander Meer, Heinie Mueller for Lon Warneke, Bob Elliott for Paul Erickson, Phil Masi for Whit Wyatt and Linus Frey for Rip Sewell. Warneke, however, reached the Hall of Fame a few weeks later . . . The Cardinals haven't finished last since 1918 . . . Frank McCormick fanned only 13 times in 151 games last year. Burgess Whitehead did it only 10 times in 116 engagements.

★ ★ ★

Mel Ott has averaged 29.6 home runs a season for 16 campaigns. He has 415 in 2163 contests with the Giants. Mel also has averaged 111.1 runs driven in, with 1555 over his career—and still going strong . . . Despite his apparent slowness of foot, Ott hit into only two double plays in '41. Reiser, one of the fastest men in baseball, was caught six times . . . Four players have 2,000 or more hits—the Waner brothers, Ott and Chuck Klein. Paul Warner is at the top of the table with 2,956. Lloyd, at 2,370, is a mere four up on Ott.

★ ★ ★

P. Waner has replaced Johnny Mize as the lifetime batting king of the league, of those players still active. Waner has .338, Mize .336. Paul, however, has been going for 16 years, to only six for the new Giant first baseman . . . Ernie Lombardi, now with the Braves, hit a homer in every N. L. park last season except Boston. As a matter of fact, not a single Cincinnati player found the range at Braves Field, and Lombardi was the only one of the Reds to connect at Wrigley Field . . . Rival batters touched Chicago's Bill Lee for only five four-baggers in 167 innings; Bucky Walters gave only 10 in 302 frames.

★ ★ ★

Of the pitchers in less than 10 complete games, Paul Erickson, Cubs, headed the list with one homer allowed in 141 innings . . . Max Butcher is still trying for his first victory over the Dodgers . . . Before joining the Giants, Bill McGee's record against them was eight wins, only one loss . . . The Braves in '42 will be looking for their initial triumph over Cardinal Ernie White . . . Carl Hubbell tops the active N. L. hurlers with 238 wins. Fred Fitzsimmons has 214 . . . Clyde Kluttz, Braves' rookie catcher from Sacramento, spent two years on the campus of Catawba College, Salisbury, N. C.

★ ★ ★

The Dodgers must moan whenever they study the Cardinal mound roster. Billy Southworth has John Beazley with 16 victories from New Orleans, Harry Brecheen with a similar number from Columbus, Murry Dickson with 21 from the same club, and George Munger with 17 from Sacramento—these boys along with Mort Cooper, Howie Krist, Max Lanier, Howard Pollet, White, Warneke and Clyde Shoun. . . . The Boston Nationals were once known as the Beaneaters. . . . Since 1900 the Giants have maintained a .573 winning pace in the circuit, with 3,616 wins and 2,697 losses. The Braves are low with a .425 percentage. . . . In '41 the Phils finished 57 games out of first place.

★ ★ ★

Neither the Dodgers nor Phils have won a world championship since the turn of the century. . . The Cubs are bringing up a rookie named J. Wellington Quinn. . . . Babe Barna, outfield recruit of the Giants who goes well over 200 pounds, led the American Association in base stealing. Last fall he hit a homer against the Braves in his first N. L. trip to the plate. . . . Bill Clemensen, Pirate youngster, is a cousin of Larry Doyle, infield great of the past. . . . Murry Dickson, Cardinals, in a candid camera shooter in his spare time.

A's in Training

ANAHEIM, Calif., Feb. 12 (AP)—The Philadelphia Athletics got off to a head start on the other major leaguers today by starting seven pitchers through the spring training paces.

Coach Earl Brucker and trainer Jim Tadley arrived last night with the moundsmen, most of them newcomers to the A's.

They included Luman Harris, a holdover; Herman Bessie and Dick Fowler, up from Toronto; Russell Christopher from Newark; Roger Wolff from Williamsport, Pa.; Fred Caligiuri from Wilmington, Del., and Talmage Abernethy, Mebone, N. C., semipro.

New Hampshire Ski Team Host This Week End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 12—Fresh from their smashing victory at Hanover last Saturday when they downed eight of the top colleges in the northeast to win the Dartmouth Winter Carnival trophy for the second-straight year, the University of New Hampshire skiers are preparing to play hosts at their own carnival meet Friday and Saturday of this week.

Dartmouth, which took second in the meet last week at Hanover with a total of 568.7 points, will head the list of four teams to compete here. The other two teams entered are Maine and Vermont. Norwich and Middlebury were originally scheduled to compete in the meet, but they have withdrawn.

Opening tomorrow the meet program calls for downhill and slalom events to be held at Gilford. The skiers journey then to Durham Saturday where the cross country race and the jumping will be held.

Coach Eddie Blood's boys, who captured 592 points out of a possible 600 at Dartmouth last week, will rule huge pre-meet favorites, but Dartmouth has a fairly strong club and is out to avenge last week's defeat.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 11

American League

New Haven 3, Providence 2.
Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh 7, Hershey 4.

American Association

Tulsa 4, Omaha 4 (tie).
Minneapolis 4, Kansas City 3.

Eastern League

New York 4, River Vale 2.
Johnstown 7, Baltimore 4.

Cards Liked In National By Players

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 12 (AP)—Golfing baseball players—30 of them taking part in their championship tournament here—look for St. Louis to shade those champion Brooklyn Dodgers in a nip-and-tuck National League campaign this year.

Only four dared mention any team but the Yankees in the American League.

Behind St. Louis and Brooklyn, Cincinnati received strong support in a poll of the golfers, all past or present big leaguers.

Hairline Choice

The Cardinals were a hairline choice. Eight picked them outright and six others gave them a split vote. The defending champion Dodgers were liked by seven, and drew support from seven others who couldn't decide among them, the Cards or the Reds.

Five players named Cincinnati, and three others gave them part of a ballot. Al Lopez, the Pittsburgh catcher, selected the Pirates—the only other National League club given consideration.

"Yankees," blurted 24 of those polled when the American League was mentioned. One said he thought either New York or Boston would triumph, and two drew no distinction between New York and Cleveland.

Picks White Sox

Rollie Hemsley, the Reds' new catcher, came out for the Chicago White Sox—explaining the club has a number of older players who won't be affected by the draft.

Most of those questioned qualified their choices with the observation that they were made on the basis of present rosters, and were subject to change if many players were called into the service.

Out on the course, the ball players proved themselves to be no mean shakes as golfers.

Three shot even par 72's to enter today's second round all even. They were Wes Ferrell, former major league pitcher; Heinie Manush, former American League outfielder now managing Greensboro, N. C., of the Piedmont League; and Ray Lenahan, who pitched for Pittsburgh in 1918.

Defending champion Merv Shea had a 73.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 11

East

Navy 61, Maryland 47.
Marshall 59, Xavier 49.
Morris Harvey 65, Davis-Elkins 50.
Western Maryland 40, Dickinson 29.
Pittsburgh 47, Indiana (Pa.) T. 37.
Penn State 46, Temple 33.
Muhlenberg 55, Lehigh 37.
Villanova 40, Duquesne 33.
Coast Guard 67, Assumption 32.
American Internat'l. 44, St. Anselms 42.
Lafayette 50, Rutgers 42.
Albright 49, Bucknell 46.
Washington and Jefferson 39, Waynesburg 37.
E. Stroudsburg 36, Scranton 34.
Delaware 45, Haverford 33.
Gettysburg 59, Franklin and Marshall 43.
Loyola (Baltimore) 48, Johns Hopkins 29.
Bates 38, Bowdoin 36.

South

Georgia Tech 64, Chattanooga 32.
High Point 53, Roanoke 37.
Navy Appr. Sch. 44, Randolph-Macon 37.
Henderson T. 66, Magnolia Aggies 46.
Lipscomb 49, Southwestern (Tenn.) 46.
Memphis State T. 51, Arkansas Col. 32.

Midwest

Great Lakes 40, Lake Forest 26.
Michigan State, 57, Michigan 34.
Simpson 63, Parsons 59.
Baker 40, Washburn 23.
Pitts. (Kan) T. 45, Springfield (Mo) T. 36.
Defiance 62, Detroit Tech 48.
Capital 59, Otterbein 47.
Wooster 78, Fort Hayes (Ohio) 32.
Toledo 45, Detroit 23.
Stevens Point T. 63, St. Norbert 55.
McPherson 43, Emporia 34 (overtime).

West

Texas 60, Southern Methodist 43.
Arizona St. (Tempe.) 51, Texas Miner 40.
Arizona St (Flagstaff) 52, N. M. Aggies 35.
New Mexico 53, Arizona 43.

Ice Follies Proceeds Over $21,000 for Sailor Benefit

By Josephine R. Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the Boston Garden aglitter with gold braid and beaming faces of thousands of officers, sailors, marines, and coast-guard men, the Ice Follies opened its Boston engagement last night with a "Navy Night" benefit performance that netted over $21,000 for the local chapter of the Navy Relief Society.

This contribution was made possible through the generosity of Eddie and Roy Shipstad and Oscar Johnson, managers of the Follies, and Walter A. Brown, Manager of the Boston Garden, where even the maintenance men contributed their customary evening's pay to the cause.

"Hollywood Colossal"

It was the kind of a show which would be described in our movie capital as "colossal!" It was all of that, but since this is Boston, famed for the bean and the cod rather than super-adjectives, we haul out a few of the more familiar variety to describe this 1942 edition of the Follies as one of the finest ice revues yet seen in Boston.

It is gorgeously costumed, magnificently staged, timed to the split-second throughout, and brimming over with topnotch skating talent from its stars of the first magnitude like Evelyn Chandler, Bess Ehrhardt, Roy and Eddie Shipstad and Oscar Johnson, down to the lesser, but none the less shining, lights of the smart-skating precision ballet.

Difficult to Single Out

So excellent were all the performers and so smoothly executed all the numbers it is hard to single out any one for praise over the other. Miss Chandler was her usual sensational self, drawing shrieks of excitement for her breath-taking Arabian cartwheels and jump splits.

Bess Ehrhardt was especially lovely in the "Conchita" number. Ruby and Bobby Maxon were welcomed enthusiastically back to Boston in their specialty, "Between the Raindrops." The Galbraith Brothers in "Syncro-Flashes" turned in as smooth bit of pair skating as may be found anywhere.

The applause-meter, as usual, favored the comedy numbers, with Heinie Brock of the rubber legs sending the navy boys into a gale of whistles for encores and more encores.

Newcomer to Show

Bobby Widholm a newcomer to the show as "Miss America," the McKellen Brothers in a daffy football skit, Frick and Frack as the "Professors" and "A Date with Daisy" by Shipstad and Johnson were other house-shaking comedy numbers, executed with superb skating skill.

Harris Legg, in black and gold sequins, flew through the air with the greatest of ease over a series of, toadstools it was this year, and through furiously flaming hoops, as per other seasons.

A lively addition to this year's cast is the twin team, the Thomas sisters. Ever-popular Idi Papez and Karl Zwack, Viennese skating pair, added to the pleasure of the evening in "Waltz Chiffon."

Mae Ross, a home town girl—native of Stoneham—who has made good in Hollywood, did the same here, as featured skater in the picturesque Woodland Enchantment number.

Other Stars

Other stars in a starry show were Valerie and Jenna, Phyllis and Harris Legg in stilt novelty, and Colson and Claudet.

A special feature of "Navy Night" was broadcast direct from the ice over WMEX, with Walter Brown, Roy and Eddie Shipstad, Oscar Johnson, and Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant at the microphone. Commander C. C. Pyne presented a bouquet of roses to both Miss Chandler and Miss Ehrhardt—"with our love" shouted sailors from the gallery.

The Follies will continue through February 22, with the exception of Saturday, February 14.

Sports Around the Hub

Tommy Carey Accepts Terms

With such stars as Manager Joe Cronin, Jimmy Foxx, Jim Tabor, and Bobby Doerr scattered around the Red Sox infield, little Tommy Carey, in his reserve capacity, has received only scant attention from the fans and press. Yet there isn't a better utility player in the American League than the chubby veteran from Rochester, N. Y. Given a chance to operate regularly, he would become a star in his own right. Tommy this afternoon sent his signed 1942 contract to Fenway Park.

In a mere 24 games last season, Carey's batting average slumped to a poor .200, although his fielding stayed at its usual high level. It is the season of 1940 which he likes to remember, however. At the end of that American League race Tom had a robust .323 figure for 43 games, with several timely pinch hits contributed to win close engagements.

This year Doerr and Tabor are still around, and Eddie Pellagrini and Johnny Pesky are coming up to battle for Cronin's old shortstop berth, which means that Carey and Skeeter Newsome will again assume utility roles. But if one of the regulars should stub his toe, either Tom or Skeeter could step in and carry on without hurting the club.

★ ★ ★

Morning papers carried the news of Pete Fox's signing with the Red Sox. Now that Joe Cronin is down to four outfielders, not including himself, Pete probably will keep busy through 1942. In 73 1941 contests he hit .302, a figure which also happens to be his lifetime record. Assuming that Ted Williams will not be available, the Sox have only Dom Di Maggio, Lou Finney, Johnny Welaj and Fox listed under the outfield sector of the roster. Pete must fit in there somewhere. He and Carey brought the signed total to an even dozen.

★ ★ ★

The B. A. A. Games committee assured the track and field crowd today that Leslie MacMitchell will be in Saturday night's Hunter Mile at the Boston Garden. His entry makes the field complete. The other starters will be Jim Rafferty of the New York A. C., who finished second to MacMitchell in the Wanamaker Mile; Guillerni Huidoboro of Chile, the South American champion; Walter Mehl, the National A. A. U. indoor mile titleholder from Madison, Wis., who needs no introduction to Hub fans; Ed Culp, 1941 National A. A. U. junior 1,500 meter champion from Xavier University, and Earl Mitchell of Indiana University.

★ ★ ★

Jane Booth, a home-town girl, broke a 12-year-old New England A. A. A. U. record for the women's junior 100-yard freestyle swim last night in a meet in the Harvard pool, Cambridge. She covered the distance in 1:06.2 to shatter the mark set by Helen Johns of Brookline in May, 1930. Evelyn Trainer of Olneyville, R. I., who finished second to Miss Booth, also broke the old mark. Ed Hall of Mass State successfully defended his crown in the men's 100-yard freestyle. The Crimson relay quartet won the 200-yard event.

★ ★ ★

Like Annapolis and West Point, Harvard has put athletics on a compulsory basis for undergraduates. Bill Bingham announces that the plan will continue during the war period to prepare students "in so far as is possible for the military or war duties to which they may later be called." However, members of the present senior class will be excused, and also those others who must be counted out for physical reasons. The plan goes into effect April 6.

★ ★ ★

Shorts . . . The Boston Swimming Association announces its 21st annual meet for New England men and women in the Y. M. C. A. pool the evening of Feb. 23. For the ladies there will be the N. E. A. A. A. U. 220-yard freestyle, the 100-yard backstroke, 100-yard breaststroke and Boston S. A. 50-yard freestyle. For the men the card includes: Mass. State 220-yard freestyle, N. E. A. A. A. U. junior 50-yard freestyle and 100-yard backstroke. Also, there will be an exhibition of fancy diving by both men and women. Entries close this Saturday . . . The roster of the Phils is out, with a red, white and blue shield on the cover, centered by Hugh Mulcahy's picture in Army uniform.

★ ★ ★

The Boston Yacht Club has another "Dog Watch" night Monday. Dr. Charles E. Park will speak on "The American Clipper Ship." . . . One year ago today: Neil Stahley was appointed head football coach at Brown University; the vanguard of New York Giants left for Miami . . . Boston College will be after its ninth win in 10 starts when it skates against Princeton tonight in New Jersey. The Eagles beat the Tigers a year ago, 9-5 . . . Seventeen relay races are on the B. A. A. schedule . . . Northeastern's Bob Carroll will either run in the Lapham 1,000 Saturday night, or concentrate on his varsity's relay. Coach Jerry Tatton is trying to decide. E. R.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Ag
Boston	28	11	5	61	190	126
New York	26	15	5	57	208	154
Johnstown	25	15	5	55	176	157
Washington	20	20	5	45	184	199
Baltimore	16	24	4	40	182	200
River Vale	13	27	4	30	132	177
Atlantic City	12	30	0	24	161	229

Boardwalk Cup Standing

New York	9	4	3	21	77	52
Johnstown	8	6	1	17	56	55
Washington	7	6	2	16	59	65
Boston	7	6	1	15	53	60
River Vale	6	8	1	13	49	61
Baltimore	5	8	0	10	47	58
Atlantic City	5	9	2	12	57	67

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
New York	24	11	1	49	142	106
Boston	21	11	5	47	118	83
Toronto	20	12	3	43	111	88
Chicago	16	14	3	39	110	100
Brooklyn	12	24	1	25	97	132
Detroit	11	21	3	25	91	114
Montreal	10	23	2	22	84	131

Looking Down on the Situation

Associated Press

Referee Is Up in the Air

Officiating at a basketball game in Ashland, Ore., Referee Frank O'Neil worked from a platform above the basket. In the game Southern Oregon defeated Oregon College of Education, 52-42. Another referee was stationed similarly at the other end of the court in an experiment which rival coaches called a success.

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Mail Orders with check or money order accepted. Tickets also at Arena, Filene's and Jordan's. No phone orders.
BOSTON GARDEN

For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, February 12, 1942

A Thursday Page

Missee Lee

By Arthur Ransome
Illustrated by the author

Chapter One

Wind and the darkness had come together. There was a biggish sea running but the little Amazon, lying to her sea-anchor, was riding it well. Nancy and Peggy were sleeping fitfully in the stern. Captain Flint, with a corner of the centerboard digging into his back to keep him awake, was looking in the direction where he had just seen it for a glimmer of Swallow's lantern. There was not a sign of it, but that did not disturb him much. In a hard wind, in a tossing boat, the lantern might very easily have gone out and John would have found it by no means so easy to light it again.

The two dinghies, Swallow and Amazon, had been taken as life boats when the intrepid six—Nancy, Susan, Peggy, Titty, John, and Roger—set out from Cornwall with Captain Flint, on the schooner Wild Cat, for a voyage around the world.

When the Wild Cat, after bearing them trustworthily to one hundred ports, caught fire in the China Sea—through a prank of Gibbet, the monkey—the crew, with their pets, Gibbet and Polly, the parrot, took to the boats. In the Swallow were John, Roger, Susan, Titty and the pets. Captain Flint, Nancy and Peggy were in the Amazon.

There came a lull. Captain Flint listened for a hail from John and then hailed himself, "Swallow! Ahoy!"

Nancy and Peggy woke with a start, heard him, looked round in the darkness and hailed with him, "Swallow! Ahoy!"

And then the wind freshened again and was blowing as hard as ever.

"No good," said Captain Flint. "They couldn't hear us and we couldn't hear them."

"I say, Uncle Jim, why aren't they close to us?"

"Where's their lantern?"

"Gone out. Lucky ours hasn't. Have they got torches?"

"John has, anyway," said Peggy.

"She'll be all right," said Captain Flint. "Shut up, you two, anyway. Go to sleep, it's no use yelling in a wind like this. You go to sleep till dawn and we'll find them then. . . ."

Ship Ahoy!

A second time Nancy and Peggy were waked by a roar from Captain Flint.

"Ahoy! Ship Ahoy!"

They started up and stared about them, blinking at the hurricane lantern that Captain Flint was holding up and waving.

"Where?" said Nancy. "What is it?"

"Chinese fisherman, probably," said Captain Flint. "No sidelights, of course. Ahoy!" he shouted again.

"There," cried Peggy. "Look . . . look . . . She's right on us."

A dim light was swaying towards them.

"Ship Ahoy!" roared Captain Flint, and then, "Why doesn't John show a torch? They may easy run him down if they don't see him."

The light, swaying towards them over the seas, brightened. There was a shout. Captain Flint shouted back. Suddenly, thirty or forty yards away, a door opened. They saw people, black shadows flitting across a square patch of light. They heard the crash of water under the bows of a ship. "You take the lantern, Nancy," said Captain Flint. "Ship the rowlocks, Peggy. Don't stand up. . . ."

Nancy, kneeling on the floorboards, holding firmly to the middle thwart with one hand, held the lantern above her head with the other. Captain Flint had begun by jerking the oars loose and then, seeing how close the ship was, he grabbed the painter and began coiling it, coil after coil, making ready to throw.

"She's seen us," he said.

A voice shouted out something in an unknown language. Lanterns were moving on the deck of the strange ship.

"Heave to and give us a lee," yelled Captain Flint.

The black wall of the ship's side towered above the Amazon. Then as the little boat lifted on a sea, they caught a glimpse of the deck, a path of light from a cabin door, a faint shifting glow on a dark sail, the black knobs of heads looking over bulwarks with the light dim behind them.

"Stand by for a rope there," Captain Flint roared. They saw his right arm with the coil of rope swing back and then shoot forward again. They heard a shout from above them. There was a violent jerk. Captain Flint yelled.

There was a crunch as the little boat swung in against the larger vessel which, though she had checked her way, was still slowly forging ahead. The next moment Nancy's lantern was knocked from her hand as someone landed heavily aboard. She found herself lifted, grabbed from above and somehow on all fours on the deck of the ship.

In the dim light of lanterns she saw figures at the rail. "Hey . . . la." There was a shout and Peggy was dumped beside her. She heard Captain Flint shouting to people to take care. The next moment he too came almost flying over the rail. He scrambled to his feet. . . . "Look out, you. . . ." He could not get near the rail. There was a shout from below. A dozen men started yelling all together, "Hey . . . la . . . Hey . . . la. . . ."

"Look out!" shrieked Nancy. "You'll smash her."

Amazon was coming over the rail, tipping sideways and emptying oars, mast, sail, ration box and everything else that was in her on the deck.

"Where's your skipper?" said Captain Flint. "There's another boat close by." He took a torch from his pocket and began flashing it in hopes of an answering signal from John.

A moment later the torch was snatched from his hand.

"Who's the skipper here?" he asked angrily.

There was a terrific hubbub of other people all shouting at the same time, clearing the tangle of Amazon's gear. It was instantly stilled by an order from somewhere aft.

"Gosh!" exclaimed Captain Flint. "They are going to sail on. Hey! I tell you there's another boat. . . . Another boat. . . . Where's your skipper? . . . Doesn't any of you talk English?"

"Talkee English, bimeby." A voice sounded almost at his elbow, and then gave another order. A voice answered out of the darkness aft. Men ran to obey. Somewhere forward there was the flap of a sail filling suddenly with wind.

Captain Flint, roaring, rushed aft. "Heave to, I say. . . . There's another boat!"

Quick Action

There was a crash. Then a rush of bare feet, a scramble, a thud. Half a dozen men bumped something along the deck. In the light of a lantern Nancy and Peggy saw that the something was Captain Flint. Men had him by the feet and by the shoulders. They hove him up and swayed towards the bulwarks.

"No!" shouted Nancy.

Another moment and Captain Flint would have been throwu overboard. But Nancy's "No!" a single, violent, determined word, shouted close beside them, startled the men. That moment saved him. A quiet voice, the same that had been giving orders, spoke again. There was a moment's grumbling, and the men, hauling Captain Flint with them, disappeared through an open door under the foredeck.

A voice spoke immediately in front of them.

"Talkee English, bimeby."

"And what about the Swallow? There's another boat," Nancy demanded. "You must pick her up. We can't go on without them. . . ." She stamped her foot.

The voice spoke again, not in English. Hands seized them both by the wrists, and, stumbling in the dark, they were run forward along the deck. A door was opened. They were pushed into a small cabin lit by a lantern hanging from a beam. The door was closed behind them. They were alone.

Round three walls of the cabin there was a low bench, with a wide shelf three or four feet above it. People could have slept on the bench or on the shelf. In one corner lay a bundle of rugs. Peggy went to look, turned back, and sat down as far from them as possible.

Nancy tried the door and found it fast. She crossed the cabin and sat down by Peggy.

"What about the Swallow?" said Peggy.

"Not prisoners, anyhow," said Nancy. "And we are. Do you know what that thing was I bumped into on deck?"

"No."

"Cannon," said Nancy. "At least I'm almost sure. . . . What's that tapping?"

"Somebody hammering."

"Shut up. . . ." Nancy listened. Outside there was the noise of the wind, the crashing of sea, the creaking of the masts. This noise was nearer . . . tapping, somewhere inside the ship . . . below Tap . . . Tap . . . Tap. . . .

"Just a rope," said Peggy.

"It's under our feet," said Nancy. "Wait. . . . Listen. . . . Long and two shorts. . . . Long and two shorts. . . . It's Uncle Jim. . . . It's the calling-up signal." She knelt on the floor and began tapping with her knuckles. Short, two longs. . . . Short, two longs. . . . The other tapping stopped, and then began again.

Peggy flung herself on the floor beside Nancy. The tapping was certainly coming from somewhere below them, but a little further forward in the ship. Slowly a question came through. Nancy tapped an answer.

"What did he say?" asked Peggy. "He's going too fast for me."

"He's all right," whispered Nancy. "I've told him we're all right too. . . . Shut up. . . . What's that? He's off again. 'Keep . . . your heads . . . sorry . . . I . . . lost . . . mine. . . . Good thing really they didn't get the others. . . . They will be picked up by a decent ship. . . . Pity we met a fisherman. . . .'" Nancy banged the floor and violently tapped a message back. "I'm telling him about the cannon," she translated to Peggy.

She paused and listened.

There was a short reply.

"He says, 'Bunk.' . . . But it couldn't have been anything else."

There was more tapping from below, this time a long message.

"Let . . . them . . . take . . . us . . . into . . . port. . . . Then . . . we . . . get hold . . . of somebody . . . telegraph . . . warn . . . all shipping . . . look out . . . for . . . them. . . . I . . . know . . . exact . . . position. Probably . . . these . . . chaps . . . hurry . . . to . . . get . . . home."

Nancy tapped again. "I . . . can . . . not . . . smell . . . any . . . fish. . . ."

"May be trader," the answer came back.

Nancy began again, banging on the floor. Neither she nor Peggy had heard the door open, but, under the light of the lantern, a Chinese with a cartridge-belt and pistol-holster slung over his short jacket, and a black skull-cap on his head, was standing looking down at them.

They scrambled to their feet.

The Chinese bowed, waved them towards the bench on one side of the cabin and himself sat down facing them.

"Captain," he said, bowing.

For once Nancy did not know what to say. How long had he been there? Did he know they had been talking with Captain Flint?

"How come?" he said at last, showing with a wave of his hand that he meant, "What had they been doing to be out at sea in a small boat?"

Nancy eagerly explained. She began talking very fast, telling of the voyage, of the burning of the Wild Cat, of the two little boats, of their hopes to be picked up . . . but, as she talked, watching the expressionless face of the Chinese, her words came more and more slowly, more and more loudly, more and more clearly. . . . She repeated a sentence. . . . She hesitated for a word. . . . She stopped.

"Talkee English, bimeby," said the Chinese.

"He doesn't understand," said Peggy.

"I know that," said Nancy desperately.

"Try pictures," said Peggy, and rummaging in a pocket brought out the stump of a pencil.

Nancy took it and looked for something on which to draw. The Chinese watched her. He smiled. He clapped his hands. The door opened. The Captain spoke in Chinese. A minute later a man came in with a thin board of white wood, which, at a sign from the captain, he gave to Nancy. Nancy, putting the board on the bench beside her, drew the schooner, Wild Cat, as she had so often drawn her on letters for home. Then she drew the schooner again with flames licking up the masts. Then, with tears in her eyes, she drew the stern of the Wild Cat just before it went under, and the two small boats, with the crew watching the end of their ship. Then she drew the two little boats alone at sea. . . . Then she drew one boat all by itself. She took the board to the captain and, with her pencil, pointed to the pictures one by one.

The captain seemed to understand. When, last of all, she pointed to the picture of the Swallow, left alone, he looked aft and pointed as if he could see through the cabin wall and the dark to the little boat tossing far astern.

"Yes, yes," cried Nancy, and showed that she wanted him to turn back and go and search for the others, but he held out his hands in a gesture that could not be mistaken. There was to be no going back. Nancy started talking again. He waited until she gave up.

Then he pointed as if through the floor of the cabin.

"Him mad," he said.

"But he isn't," cried Nancy.

"Him mad," he said again and then pointing at Nancy and Peggy, he said, "Plisoners. . . . Talkee English, bimeby. . . ." He stood up, bowed and went out of the cabin into the darkness.

"Pirates," said Nancy. "I told you so."

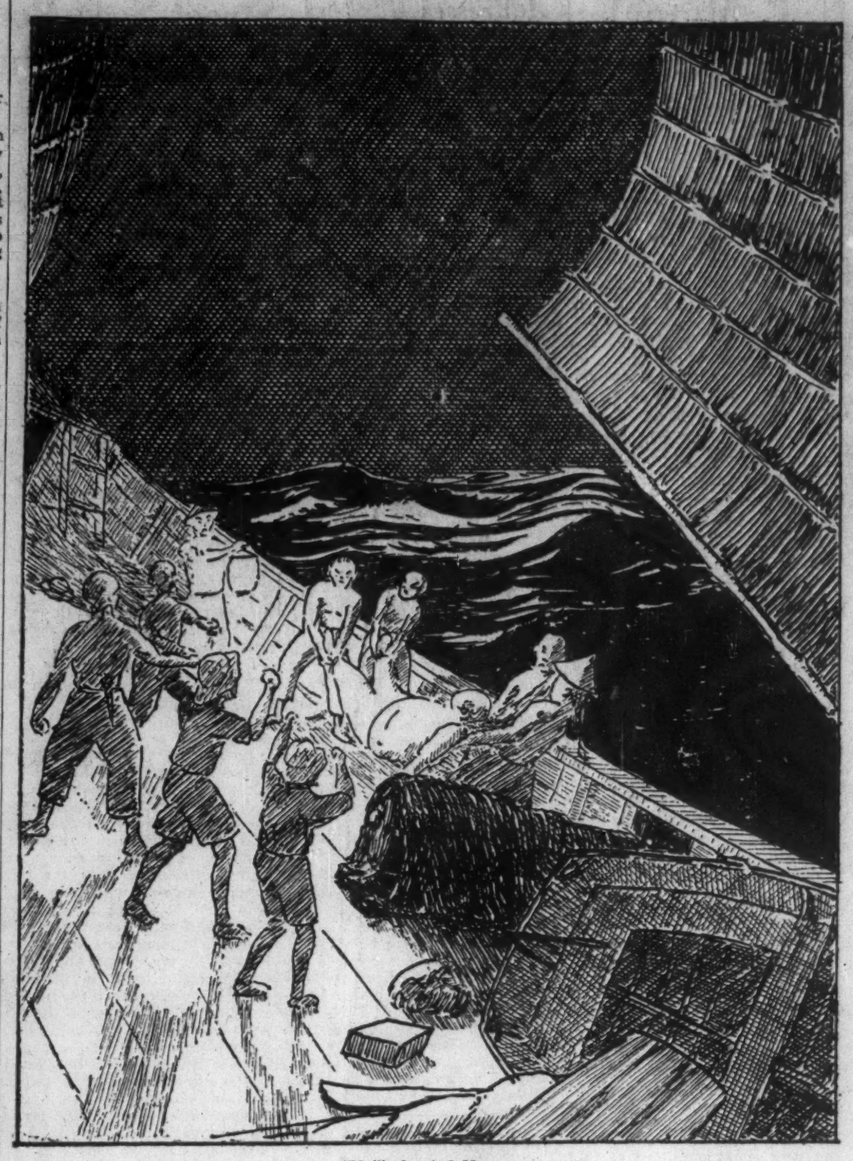
"It'll be all right if he's taking us to someone who talks English," said Peggy.

The door opened for a moment and a Chinese came in with the bundle of sleeping-bags from the Amazon. He went out.

Nancy tried the door. It was again fastened from outside. She started banging on the floor again to tell Captain Flint what had happened. She got no answer.

"He's gone to sleep," she said. "We'd better do the same. We can't do anything else."

(To be continued next Thursday)



"No!" shouted Nancy.

Why Build Model Airplanes?

Young model airplane builders have a big job on their hands now. Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, has asked boys and girls of America to build 500,000 aircraft models to be used in training military personnel. The models will be used to teach aircraft recognition and range estimation in gunnery practice.

Prepare yourself to build aircraft models for the Navy by building the five types of airplanes in this series, "Let's Get Into the Air."

Start model aircraft building now!

A Rise-Off-the-Ground Model

Let's Get Into the Air—4

By Freeman Cleaves

The first powered model airplane in the Air Youth Division series is a baby R. O. G. (rise-off-ground) stick model, with a six-inch propeller driven by a rubber band. In building this model, the beginner will learn how to handle balsa strips, and step by step will develop his skill.

Materials for a small R. O. G. stick model can be bought in a kit, either Air Youth Kit No. 2 or any similar model with a motor stick about 11 inches in length. The wing is attached to the motor stick by a mounting which may be moved either forward or backward, depending upon flight performance.

The builder should first study every detail of the plan. Today we will prepare the wings, rudder, and elevator, or horizontal tail surface. Cover the plan with a sheet of waxed paper for protection and attach it with thumbtacks to the workboard. Remove all loose fibers from the balsa strips and carefully square off the ends.

Dimensions of parts will vary somewhat in different plans but for this particular model, first place a two-inch strip of 1-16 inch square balsa on top of the upper edge of the wing panel as shown on the plan. Place pins around the strip to keep it in place. Insert a balsa strip 1¾ inches long for the center rib, then another two-inch strip for the lower edge of the panel. Pin them securely in place on the plan.

Building the Wing Panels

Now insert the two outer ribs and see that every part is fitted in place directly over the given lines on the plan. In cementing the joints, place cement in the corners of the joints, not directly on top. Since the two wing panels of this model are exactly alike, the second panel may be prepared in the same way.

While these two units are drying, assemble the rudder in the same manner as the wing. All four sides of the rudder may be of unequal dimensions, but in this particular plan, leading and trailing edges are about two inches long, the top spar one inch long, bottom spar 1 9-16 inches at the base but slightly less at the top.

Cut the ends of the upper and lower balsa strips with due heed to the joining angle presented by the slanting leading edge. While the rudder is drying, assemble the elevator, which is the same as a small wing panel. After the units have dried, remove any surplus cement with fine sandpaper.

Wing Mount and Covering

The wing mount holds the wing on the fuselage stick. Take a piece of sheet balsa ⅛ inch thick and about two inches long and taper it as shown on the plan. Cut and shape two pieces of sheet balsa 1-16 inch thick and 2⅝ inches long as shown on the plan, and carefully cement one piece on each side of the ⅛ inch strip. Note that the center strip is dropped slightly below the upper edges of the outer pieces to allow for a dihedral or joining angle when the wings are attached.

The wing is covered on the upper surface only. Coat the leading and trailing edges and the outer ribs of the panel with clear dope and attach standard model airplane tissue to each panel separately. Any wrinkles which appear along the edges can be worked out by pressing them gently with the thumb toward the tips and pulling the paper outward.

The elevators and rudder are covered in the same way. Trim off all excess paper with a sharp razor blade.

Next week we will shape the propeller, assemble and fly the model.

(This is the fourth of 12 articles on model airplane building, which are appearing on the page For Young People every Thursday.)

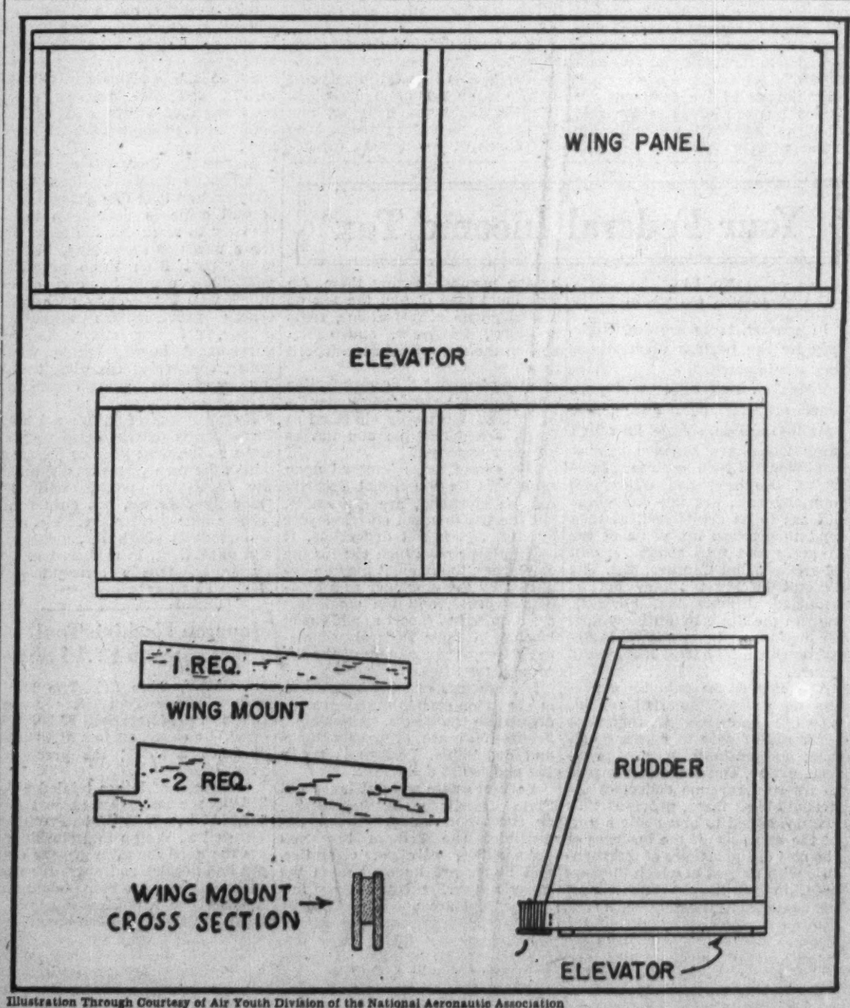


Illustration Through Courtesy of Air Youth Division of the National Aeronautic Association

Here are full-size patterns for wings, rudder and elevator of your rise-off-the-ground model.

You're Not Too Busy to Read!

Book Reviews

In these days of A. R. P. duties, Scout activities, and what not, don't forget about books and reading! Books are an important part of our civilian defense. They help keep up our national morale. Take time for recreational reading! You will find it rewarding. There are no restrictions on reading; there is no shortage in books. Remember you can read even if you cannot ride!

Stories Brave and Gay

A book that takes us back a hundred years, with Detroit for its scene, is "Sabina," by Elizabeth Howard, illustrated by Susanne Suba. (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, New York. $2.50). Sabina Gray, as she journeyed by train to Detroit, where she was to live with relatives she had never seen, wondered what was ahead for her. Would they welcome her? What were they like? Girls twelve and over will find the answers to these questions in this appealing historical romance. Hardships as well as good times, new fashions and customs, kindliness and neighborliness, withal, Sabina found in the pioneer life of Michigan.

"Indigo Treasure," by Frances Rogers, (Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $2.) takes us to Charleston, South Carolina, of the 1740's. The author has based her story upon the accomplishments of Eliza Lucas, a little-known American girl who, at sixteen was left to carry on her father's three plantations, and who, at the same time aided in discovering the secret of indigo culture and in learning how dye could be made. These discoveries provided the South with indigo dye fine enough to export to English markets and contributed to the prosperity of America of that day. The author has drawn the facts for her story from Eliza Lucas's diaries and tells it through the adventures of Eliza's loveable younger sister Polly, against the charming setting of plantation life in colonial South Carolina. Here's a tale of courage, resourcefulness, gaiety and romance!

Fun in Florida

"Wings in the Sun," by Frances Mallory Wykes, (The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.) is a present-day story with an unusual background and appeal, a lonely Florida islet, where Vicky and her older sister Janet spent a winter. Here Vicky had to rest and grow stronger. As she watched the birds winging by in the sun, enjoyed herself searching for sea shells on the beach, and swimming, she forgot about herself.

Lonely at first, the sisters found the quiet of the Key upsetting but soon grew to love San Sophia, found their days filled with activities. Before it was time to return to Chicago, they had made friends, had been sailing and shark fishing, along with other adventures—happy memories of a sunny winter on the Florida coast to carry back home.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Make a Siphon

Try It Out Yourself—17

By Frank Gillard

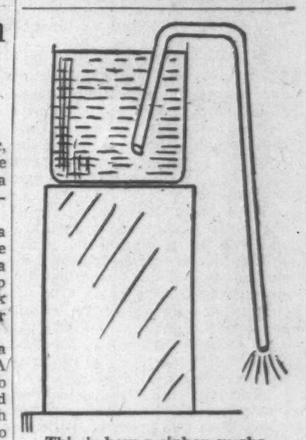
Before we go on to another topic, we must tell you about one more air pressure device. It is called a siphon, and you will see it illustrated in the diagram.

Do you know how to make a siphon? It is a very useful device for drawing the liquid out of a container which you cannot tip up—taking gasoline from the tank of an automobile, for instance, or water from a large storage tank.

To do this trick, you need a length of tubing of some kind. A piece of rubber hose pipe will do splendidly; so will a piece of lead piping, or any other tubing which you can bend. It has to be bent into the shape of an inverted U, with one arm longer than the other.

Let us suppose you wish to drain out a large tank of water. The shorter arm of the U goes into the water, and the other arm hangs outside the tank. The end of this arm must be below the level of the surface inside. It is essential that the pipe must be full of water to start the thing off. There are many ways of filling it, but the simplest is to suck at the outside end, until you have drawn out all the air. Then air pressure drives in water from the tank to fill the tube and, once the whole tube is full of water, it continues to flow in a steady stream, only stopping when the surface inside has fallen to the level of the end of the tube outside. The two arms of the tube make a kind of balance and, as the water in the long arm weighs more than that in the short arm, the water current flows up the short arm, and down the long one.

(Watch the page For Young People next Thursday for another trick you can try out yourself.)



This is how a siphon works.

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FAITH BICKFORD, Box M, Brewster, Mass.

U. S. Absorption Compensation Systems Seen Threatened

Objections To U. S. Plan To Aid Jobless

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—The threat of complete federal absorption of all state unemployment compensation systems was cited today as the chief objection to the otherwise widely approved bill to aid workers temporarily displaced by war conversion.

Although the measure disclaims any intention to bring about a uniform national system of unemployment insurance, it is pointed out that there is no provision requiring the Social Security Board to administer Federal unemployment benefits through the state agencies which are already administering the state unemployment laws.

That immediate federal assistance is urgently needed is not under serious debate, only the method of making that assistance effective.

The need has been strongly put to the House Ways and Means Committee by two government spokesmen, Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, and Sidney Hillman, director of the labor division of the War Production Board, who estimated that during 1942 conversion of industry and raw material shortages would put 4,000,000 workers out of jobs.

Urge $24 a Week

Mr. McNutt and Mr. Hillman asked Congress to authorize at once $300,000,000, under the Doughton war displacement benefit bill, to supplement State payments which they described as "inadequate."

They recommended a maximum $24 a week unemployment benefit for 25 weeks, to train and hold displaced workmen available for new defense tasks, they called the program essential for "cushioning the shock" of the change over and "gearing the nation for full war production."

The House Ways and Means Committee, however, is itself divided on the plan principally on the ground that it would virtually federalize the State unemployment compensation systems.

It is this feature of the measure which brought a further criticism today by Albert W. Hawkes, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

"The bill," Mr. Hawkes pointed out, "even allows the Social Security Board to bring pressure on the States; for if it finds that a State has not been sufficiently cooperative, in its judgment, it may cut off the funds now used to administer the State law. If the board finds discrimination in a State on account of Federal payments for war displacements, it can penalize employers in the State by preventing them, in connection with the 3 per cent Federal pay roll tax, from receiving credit for the taxes they pay under State law for unemployment compensation."

"Because of continued agitation," said Mr. Hawkes, "for federalization of unemployment compensation, the chamber's membership adopted a strong declaration in support of continuation of unemployment compensation in the hands of the States, protection of the States against Federal encroachment in this field, and freedom from Federal interference with standards the States decide are suitable for their conditions.

Chamber Opposes Plan

"In the bill which was introduced on February 9, proposals for federal war-displacement benefits before Congress since January 20 are considerably reduced, but the provisions of the bill remain contrary to chamber principles. For persons unemployed during conversion of plants to war production the unemployment compensation to which they are entitled under their state laws would be increased by 20 per cent through use of federal funds. Payments entirely in federal funds could be made for weeks after state payments stop and until the total period reaches 6 months, and also in the waiting period for which state laws provide before state payments begin.

"Discrimination would result from these payments of federal funds to some persons thrown into temporary unemployment and not to others who are at least equally meritorious of consideration.

"The effect will be to bring pressure on the states to increase their own standards, in regard to the amount of weekly payments, with respect to the maximum number of weeks payments will be continued, and in regard to a waiting period. Only a few states now continue payments for as long as 20 weeks. States like Michigan, Ohio, and New Jersey have 18 weeks as a maximum, and such industrial states as New York and Pennsylvania have 13 weeks.

"The bill contains a declaration that it is not to be construed as an attempt toward a uniform national system of unemployment insurance. It does not require, however that the Social Security Board administer the federal unemployment benefits through the state agencies now administering state law for unemployment benefits. The board is free to set up an administration of its own, in all states or in some states. Any such dualism in dealing with unemployment benefits could undoubtedly lead to federalization of all functions relating to unemployment benefits, and disappearance of the state systems that have been prepared to meet the varying circumstances of the states.

Pressure on States

"The bill even allows the Social Security Board to bring pressure on the states and employers in the states; for if it finds a state has not been sufficiently co-operative, in its judgment, it may cut off the funds now used to administer the state law. If it finds discrimination in a state on account of Federal payments for war displacements, it can penalize employers in the state by preventing them, in conenction with the 3 per cent Federal payroll tax, from receiving credit for the taxes they pay under state law for unemployment compensation."

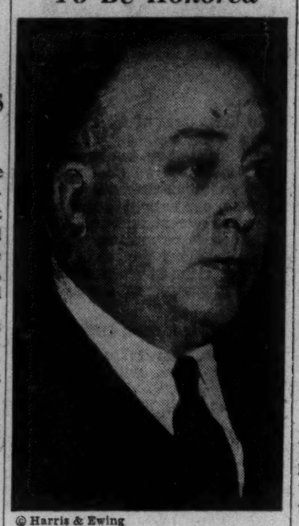
The relief plan would apply not only to workers displaced by plant conversions, but to all workers covered by the Social Security unemployment laws on the theory that all unemployment occurring during this emergency year is the indirect result of the war effort.

Mr. McNutt said that actually total unemployment coverage will be moved up from the 32,300,000 whose jobs are now insured, to 35 million by bringing in all those now protected by old-age pension insurance.

Mr. McNutt explained that the bill was effective only through January 1, 1943. He called it "only a stop-gap measure to meet a crucial situation." Chairman Doughton said it would be difficult to get back to the former basis "after what we do in this act" but he thought emergency action was justified.

The two administration spokesmen were cross-examined by several Ways and Means committeemen who argued that the states had the funds and the machinery to carry displaced workers during the employment shift without the Federal government stepping in.

To Be Honored



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Walter B. Weisenburger

The 1941 award for outstanding public relations service will be awarded Mr. Weisenburger Feb. 17, the National Association of Publicity Directors announced. Mr. Weisenburger is Executive Vice-President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

N. E. Mutual Has Record Year in 1941

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company assets and insurance in force reached new high levels in 1941, George W. Smith stated in presenting the company's 98th annual report.

"In the present war emergency," Mr. Smith pointed out, "there can be no man or woman who has not considered anew his personal responsibilities. At the forefront of these responsibilities is protection for the family.

Aids War Effort

"Also to be emphasized," he said, "is the important contribution policyholders are making, through their life insurance, in support of the nation's war effort. A considerable and steadily expanding portion of the funds invested in life insurance is re-invested in Government bonds, and in those securities which help to finance the industrial productivity so necessary to our national strength.

Increase in insurance in force in 1941 was $51,833,000, bringing the total to $1,658,000,000, nearly 38 per cent more than at the end of 1929. New insurance of $125,632,000 was issued, a gain of 12 per cent over 1940. The median age of those insured under the 31,934 new policies issued was 31 years.

Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries totaled $35,219,000. The 1941 scale of dividends will be maintained for the full year 1942.

Favorable Factor

Mortality experience was the most favorable in the company's history, being 43 per cent of the expected on the net amount at risk, compared with an average of 49 per cent for the past five years.

It is significant that policies terminated in advance of maturity, by surrender or lapse, amounted to only 2.31 per cent of the mean amount of insurance in force during 1941, an extremely low level and only about one-third of that in 1932.

Assets increased $34,261,000 during the year, to a new total of $535,967,000.

Union Electric Offering Of Stock Delayed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Plans to offer publicly 2,695,000 shares of common stock of the Union Electric Company of Missouri now owned by the North American Company have been held up for a few days or possibly longer owing to hearings before the Securities and Exchange Commission and the request of the SEC for additional information. The proposed offering by a nationwide group of investment bankers headed by Dillon, Read & Co. had been scheduled for next Tuesday.

Another major reason for the delay in the public offering was attributed to the mechanical problems involved in the preparation and distribution of amended prospectuses. While the proposed distribution of North American's holdings of Union Electric's common stock is a step by the former in fulfilling the provisions of the Public Utility Company Act's "death sentences," the program is voluntary on the part of North American at this time since no formal program has been issued by the SEC.

The proposed method of distribution of the stock also is an innovation, inasumch as there will be no underwriting commitment made by the banking group with the North American Company. The so-called underwriting syndicate of 141 members will "take down" from North American the shares in blocks as sold at a price yet to be agreed upon and sanctioned by the SEC. In view of the size of the proposed offering it was felt, both by the company and the bankers, that the sale under SEC Rule U-50—the competitive bidding procedure—would be impracticable, if not impossible, under present market conditions. It also is contended by North American that the offering can be facilitated more cheaply under the proposed arrangement than it could have been in a competitive sale.

The questions of price and bankers' commissions on the deal are considered the paramount problems now to be ironed out. There has been considerable discussion between the company and the head of the banking group on these questions, but no agreement has been reached.

At a meeting of several hundred of the prospective underwriters here yesterday, J. W. McAfee, President of Union Electric, in addition to outlining the main points of the proposed offering, predicted that gross earnings of the company for 1942 would reach $45,000,000, which would compare with $39,538,000 in 1941.

The 1941 operating results of the company, which serves St. Louis and vicinity, reflected the increasing activity in defense production along the Mississippi. Defense orders in this area now total approximately $800,000,000.

Of the increase of $4,618,339 in Union Electric's consolidated electric operating revenues in 1941 as compared with 1940, more than half represented a gain in revenues from sales to industrial customers. Total electric operating revenues were $37,886,847, compared with $33,268,508 for 1940. Industrial sales amounted to $12,410,191, an increase of 25.7 per cent.

Bolivia to Pay for Taking Over Standard Oil Field

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Bolivian cabinet has approved an agreement between Foreign Minister Eduardo Anze Matienzo and the Standard Oil Company whereby this country will pay the North American Corporation $1,500,000 in full settlement for the appropriation five years ago of an oil field.

In return for the payment, which carries a 3 per cent interest retroactive to March 13, 1937, Standard Oil yields all property rights, wells, maps and geologic studies to the Government.

Observers viewed the settlement as closely linked to a recent agreement whereby Bolivia will create a $25,000,000 development corporation with the aid of a $10,000,000 credit from the United States Export Import Bank.

Addresses Bankers

George T. Newell

Bankers Face Big Personnel Problem, Says George Newell

George T. Newell, President of the American Institute of Banking, declared that the ability of bankers to maintain an effective banking system, vital to the national war effort is being challenged by these times of change.

Mr. Newell, addressing the 32nd dinner of the Boston chapter at the Hotel Somerset, declared the turnover of personnel, always remarkably low in the banking field had become great, placing a premium on knowledge and ability.

Other speakers introduced by Ernest S. Johnson of the New England Trust Company, chapter president, included the Rev. Dr. Vivian T. Pomeroy, minister of the First Parish, Unitarian, of Milton, and David T. Scott of the First National Bank of Boston, a member of the institute's executive council.

Westinghouse Sets Up Plan to Assist Workers After War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Looking ahead to the time when post-war economic readjustment may necessitate the laying off of some of its employees, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has set up a special separation reserve fund to aid employees dropped from the pay roll after war orders had stopped.

Under the plan, Westinghouse, which has about $350,000,000 in war contracts, will set aside an amount equal to one half of 1 per cent of its monthly pay roll, now more than $15,000,000. The special fund is in addition to more than $4,000,000 in Federal and state unemployment insurance payments in 1941.

"Without withdrawing our attention from the present emergency," a company statement said, "it is our responsibility to look ahead to the swing of the pendulum. Present condition of having two jobs for one man will probably change to two men for one job.

"In addition to setting up a separation reserve for the future, Westinghouse also has organized its production facilities so that the manufacture of its regular products can be assumed after the war with the least possible inconvenience to its employees and customers."

Employees of the company are buying defense bonds at the rate of almost $250,000 a month, the statement revealed.

Street Sees Post-War Plans Premature Due to Uncertainty

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the industries which has expanded most rapidly since the defense program began in May, 1940, has been the business of "post-war planning." It is said that some 17 agencies in Washington now do full-time or part-time post-war planning. The magazines are deluged with manuscripts about the post-war world and what it should or shouldn't be.

Perhaps there cannot be too much of a good thing, but skepticism is developing even in some Washington circles over this outburst of planning. One major agency specifically instructed to delve into the future has quietly permitted its post-war planning department to remain a work-chart skeleton, and some of the magazines are returning manuscripts on the post-war world as slightly premature, at least until it is definitely known who is going to win the war. One Washington official is quoted as having called post-war planning at this stage of the game "picking strawberries in December."

Risk to Fundamentals

Reasons for this skepticism are fairly obvious.

In the first place a great many assumptions have to be made.

First of course it has to be assumed that the United Nations will win the war, and decisively.

A more risky assumption is that the war will end soon enough so that revolutionary economic changes, of a nature as yet obscure, will not destroy the very fundamentals on which the planners plan. It makes a very great deal of difference whether the war ends in six months or three years, because the war is now stimulating the fastest changes in American economic history, with the possible exception of the period of the War between the States, and these changes not only are extremely hard to anticipate, but they fail to follow any widely accepted pattern of what changes are due and in the cards. An easy victory, for instance, would find the American economic system not greatly changed from that of today, while a long and strenuous war might bring two or three years of change as kaleidoscopic and unpredictable as those which have occurred in the last 12 months.

About the only pattern with any following today, as to war-time economic changes is, unfortunately, the pattern already laid down by the nations which have been for a considerable time either at war or preparing for it, i. e., Germany, Russia, and Japan, and to a considerable lesser degree, Great Britain.

How Far Totalitarian

However, even within this uncomfortable picture of the future there are many question-marks. Can, for instance, the United States go totalitarian ("all-out") in an economic way without going totalitarian in a political way? And is this pattern of economic total effort really a stable pattern?

Nor do the post-war planners appear to have particularly distinguished themselves by brilliant short-term predictions. Within the last two years bottle-necks have replaced surpluses as the major economic worry; a "fiscal economy" has been replaced by an "engineering economy"; free markets have been all but eliminated; but the post-war planners were not conspicuous for having anticipated even such comparatively simple things as price-control and rationing.

As a matter of fact skeptics can point to a long record of failure on the part of social blue-print makers and economic planners. The Socialists, for instance, anticipated a voluntary peace-time acceptance of government ownership of the means of production, without violence, but it has come nowhere. Even the railroads are still privately owned, and the major development of government ownership even during the present war has been in commodities (stockpiling) instead of in the "means of production" (factories, etc.). The early Communists anticipated an international state run by as well as for workmen, but they got a nationalist dictatorship instead. Wall Street speculators on the future received their comeuppance in 1929, while New Deal planners anticipated a community in which the gold standard, balanced budget, two-party system and emonomic security for all would exist at one and the same time.

Calls Them Sermon Plans

Furthermore it is felt that a large proportion of the current economic drafting board work for the 1945-model society is being done by New Deal and further left-wing sympathizers who make insufficient distinction between their wishes and their expectations—or in other words, who seem to forget that if wishes were flivver-planes Americans could all fly. Thus a large proportion of the plans turn out to be either sermons or dreams.

The sermon-plans are easily identified. A writer in a left-wing magazine recently under the title "Don't Plan for Depression" took as one of his premises the astonishing off-hand assumption that "business is planning for a depression," so that the piece was merely a newfangled orchestration of the old familiar Thorstein Veblen anti-business theme.

More seriously misleading in such left-wing blue-prints, however, is the assumption that come what may, the New Deal objectives and humanitarian viewpoint will prevail, and Mr. Roosevelt be forever President. On the contrary there are growing signs that if the war is going to liquidate most aspects of private capitalism, it is going to do nearly as much in liquidating the New Deal. Already the exigencies of the war are pressing hard on vote-getting or politically-determined projects, while on the other hand the general demand for men and more men is rapidly eliminating the need for public charity. The longer the war lasts the less there is likely to be left of WPA, CCC, NYA, the St. Lawrence canal, anti-trust business baiting, Florida ship canals, farm blocs maintaining farm prices at artificial levels, etc. Meantime the war is causing the American people to judge the Administration and the arms authorities no longer by their humanitarian goals, but by the prosecution of the war.

May Ignore Cost

A final danger in such fashionable social-economic blue-prints is that, like pleasant dreams, they will ignore the cost. It should not be forgotten that in the original Utopia of Thomas More the living habits of the Utopians, right down to the cut of their clothes, were dictated to them. It seems at least a fair guess that if, after the war, the American people are to enjoy job-security and a quick increase in the material things of life, there will be a price. Job-security at least has already been achieved by the war, but at the price of giving up to an increasing degree freedom of enterprise, of movement, and of speech. It is to be hoped that in the United States a way may be found by which economic security can be retained without regimentation. But if it is to be done, blue-prints that merely look good on the drafting board won't do it. The plane must be able to fly, and that requires more knowledge of political and economic aerodynamics than we have now.

In practice the post-war world will not be shaped by those who sit apart and take thought about it. It will come in part from those who try to work out the formulas for a successful economy, but in larger part from those practical politicians, managers, and executives who tangle daily with such ornery problems as allocating copper, rationing sugar, floating government bonds, setting wage scales, converting factories, training mechanics, and organizing civilian defense.

By the looks of things a heavy turn-over is due in these professions in the next year or so, after which the men who actually make the post-war world will be radically different, not only from today's blue-print makers but also from today's politicians, managers and executives, in calibre, temper, durability, tensile strength and Brinnell hardness.

Monarch Machine Tool Net Rises to $7.14 Share

SIDNEY, Ohio (AP)—The Monarch Machine Tool Co. reported 1941 net profit reached $1,500,424, or $7.14 a share, against $1,183,106, or $5.63 a share, the preceding year.

Shipment of lathes totaled $15,219,219 for last year, against $7,137,374 in 1940—but President Wendell E. Whipp told stockholders the need for even greater output had become so imperative that further steps were being taken immediately to increase production.

"A contract has been completed whereby the company will lease $695,000 of machine tools from the Government through its defense plant corporation," Mr. Whipp reported. "By compressing our present machine layout it will be possible to absorb these additional tools within the present buildings and add about 400 more men.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 34

Deduction for Taxes

In general, taxes are deductible only by the persons upon whom they are imposed.

Taxes on real estate and personal property paid during the year 1941 are deductible. So-called taxes which are assessed against local benefits, such as streets, sidewalks, drainage, and other like improvements, are not deductible but are to be capitalized, as they tend to increase the value of the property and thus constitute cost of a permanent improvement. The Federal income tax may not be deducted. Income tax, however, paid to the State by an individual on his income is an allowable deduction in his Federal income tax return.

Customs duties paid by a person on articles imported for his own use are deductible. Import or tariff duties paid to customs officers; and business, license, privilege, excise, and stamp taxes paid to internal revenue collectors are deductible as taxes, provided they are not added to and made a part of the expenses of the business or the cost of the articles of merchandise with respect to which they are paid, in which case they cannot be deducted separately as a tax. The purchaser may not deduct the Federal tax of 10 per cent on the retail sale of jewelry, furs, and toilet preparations. The Federal tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof paid for admission to any place is deductible, provided an account has been kept by the taxpayer of the amount paid. Taxes on club dues are deductible by the member paying them. An individual may deduct the tax on his telephone conversations, radio messages, telegrams, and cables and on the rent of his safe-deposit box.

Unemployment compensation contributions required under a State law, if officially classified as taxes, are deductible and not as business expenses.

The excise taxes imposed upon employers by the Social Security Act, as amended, are deductible, but the tax imposed on employees by that Act is not deductible. If an employer pays such tax for the employees, the amount may be deducted by the employer as a business expense, and the employees are required to report as additional income in their Federal income-tax returns the amounts of the tax so paid for them.

License fees exacted by a State or city upon certain businesses are deductible as taxes. Automobile license fees are ordinarily taxes and deductible. Postage is not a tax and is not deductible.

Federal estate and gift taxes and State inheritance, estate, legacy, or succession taxes are not deductible. The Federal taxes on automobiles, gasoline, cigarettes, and liquor are imposed upon the manufacturer, producer, or impofter, and are not deductible by the purchaser or consumer. Whether or not the gasoline tax, the use tax, or the sales tax levied by a State may be deducted by the individual purchaser depends upon the terms of the State law imposing the tax; consequently, the right to the deduction, as between purchaser and seller, varies in the different Sttaes.

SIDNEY S. WALCOTT & CO. INC.
INVESTMENT SERVICE
450 Ellicott Square WA. 3246
BUFFALO, N. Y.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

LETTERHEADS LITHOGRAPHED
Quality Production Attractively Priced...
Offset Lithography Black and in Color for Advertising Purposes
The JOHN C. POWERS CO., Inc.
Telephone WAlker 5-9713

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

CAMERA REPAIRS

PRECISION REPAIRS on cameras, lenses, shutters, rangefinders, sound projectors. CAMERA CRAFTSMEN BERNARD M. STERN 15 W. 44th St., N. Y. C. MU. 2-2472

PECANS

WE WILL ship prepaid to you, ten pounds big, beautiful medium shell Pecans, anywhere in United States east of Rocky Mountains for $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bailey's Tourist Home, Dept. C. S., Camilla, Georgia.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

FLATBUSH · BROOKLYN · NEW YORK
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance
Properties Managed
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 Flatbush Ave. MA. 6-1937
32 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listing of houses and apartments. FRANKLIN E. TYRELL 71-30 Austin Street BOulevard 8-7030

WASHINGTON, Conn. (Northville Section)—Comfortable home; shade, brook; no traffic, beautiful surroundings; nine rooms, two baths, electric water heater, oil heat; guest cottage, garage, barn, 2 acres; sacrifice, $8,500; terms. W. B. Hickox Agency, Washington Depot, Conn.

REAL ESTATE advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SILVER BIRCHES Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y. 2 and 3 apartments, furn. and unfurn.; every convenience. Phone Ronk. 8618.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 88th St.—Business couple share refined, modern home, all conveniences; reasonable; near Park; subway. EN. 2-3336.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—$500 above $6280 mortgage will buy comfortable home, 8 rooms, 1½ baths, automatic heat. Annual taxes $235. Easy walking distance churches; excellent schools, shops. Attractive plot, large trees. Inquire Abner, Cambridge House, Scarsdale, N. Y.

OFFICES TO LET

MORNING-afternoon hours available in attractive office near The Christian Science Mother Church. Call Com. 0060, 9:30-11 a. m., Thursday-Friday.

OFFICES WANTED

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE wanted midtown, N. Y. C., evenings. Write Box B-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Lady would like home, Christian Scientist preferred, in Rochester. Answer 208 Scott St., Newark, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS. EXCLUSIVE PALATIAL ROOMS. $10 Asp. 7518

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Sanitary Vans. 34 Westland Avenue, Boston. KENmore 3623.

PAYING GUESTS

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., THE KNOLLS INN—Delightful place to live; best foods; private baths; parking, reasonable. 72 Elm Avenue.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Christian Scientists to learn nursing; moderate salary while learning; instructress trained at the Christian Science Benevolent Sanatorium in Boston. Write for details. TENACRE FOUNDATION, Princeton, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS, residence N. Y. C., complete charge girl (7 yrs.); knowledge French and music desirable but not essential; write stating age and past experience. Write Box B-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

Manufacturer of Beauty products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor has dignified opportunity for married woman or widow who has probably never worked before but now finds it necessary to have additional income. Right woman can build profitable clientele in own community. Commission. Write Box BC-100, S. 2-101, General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST—16 years experience one firm, would like change for advancement; excellent refs. S-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ANTIQUES

WILL BUY anything suitable for old fashioned home; will call anywhere. Box S-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP 112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO. Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

NEW WORK AND ALTERATIONS For Industrial, Business or Residential Consultation and Advice Without Obligations EMANUEL V. WILDMAN PE. 6-7382 33 West 42nd, New York City

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions; prompt delivery. LONG ISLAND CHAIR RENTING CO. 42-01 218th St., Bayside, N. Y. Bayside 9-6519.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

HOME wanted, preferably outside city, for lovely pet female black and white cat; willing to transport to right home anywhere between New York and Nashua, N. H. Address STEARNS, 116 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TOY BOSTON TERRIER, owner unable to keep, will place in right home permanently. Call Beacon 3336 or write Box W-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST GRAY MOIRE SILK MONEY POCKET containing valuable pins with family associations. Liberal reward. Cap. 0351 or Long. 0711 (Boston).

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

OLD VIOLIN, 1782, perfect condition, sacrifice. Fisher, 2091 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. Phone MElrose 5-2286.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1393 6th Avenue (58th), New York.

SPINETS, GRANDS, UPRIGHTS, new and used. HOLMES CO., 111 North Franklin Street, Hempstead, N. Y. Tel. Hemp. 6010.

PIANO TUNING

DICK SEBOUH'S tuning and repairing service, since 1920; excellent work, moderate charges. 41 West 125th, N. Y. C. LEhigh 4-1882.

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20 mile radius. Hardman, Peck & Company, 33 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

Local Classified

(Continued)

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired. Fully Insured ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY 67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C. Trafalgar 7-5000

SHOE REPAIRING

OLYMPIA, 2756 BROADWAY (106th), N. Y. C. OUR SHOE REPAIRING WILL PLEASE YOU Finest workmanship and best leathers used.

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood, Remington, Royal, Corona, Smith CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO. Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced PORTABLE AGENTS 5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4330

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 61 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

CASH! FOR WORN FUR COATS MEN'S OLD CLOTHING—CASH! I. M. Fur Co. 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-7969

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-1351.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 4-8113 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Are Proud to Introduce Two New Members of Our Family of Nationally-Advertised Merchandise

STETSON HATS
For Women

ROTHMOOR COATS and suits
For Women

MEIGS and CO.
Corner Main and Wall

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
THE BLUE RIBBON GARAGE, Inc.
283 Fairfield Avenue
Represented by RALPH GOODSELL

DOYLE'S BAKERY
WEEK-END SPECIALS { CODFISH CAKES, BAKED BEANS, CLAM CHOWDER
NUT BREAD
376 Wood Avenue Dial 5-1185
DELIVERY SERVICE

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER BANK AND MAIN STREETS BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts Travelers' Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

Making Bridal Plans? Howland's
BRIDAL SHOP
will help you make yours the loveliest of weddings!
HOWLAND'S

WISHMAKER'S
Modern Ensemble at
READ'S

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
You May Borrow Our Paint and Color
STYLE-GUIDE
1009 Broad Dial 6-0113

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday. Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Belle Davis
Beautiful New Prints
New Gabardines
New Cottons
54 East Putnam Avenue Tel. 5410

Skates, Sleds, Skis and Ski Equipment
Greenwich Hardware Company
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

PONTIAC SALES AND SERVICE
New Models Now on display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2600 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

SEE NEXT PAGE

Crossword Quiz Answers

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923

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH
(Continued)

Automatic Gas Hot Water Heaters

The GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

Tel. 4000 Birds Eye Frosted Foods

Cohen Bros.

Fine Groceries and Fruits

Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food

145 to 149 GREENWICH AVENUE

Finch's Pharmacies

Two Stores for Your Convenience

The Only Authorized Agents for Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations in Greenwich

34 E. Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.

Electrical Contracting and Repairing

262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"

Budget Beauty Salon

SPECIALS: Mon.—Tues.—Wed.
Shampoo and Finger Wave 65c
Hot Oil Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00

ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281

CAMERA SUPPLIES

The Harvey & Lewis Co.

852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

How Long Has It Been Since you tried

PIONEER MINCED CLAMS

Make your next chowder with them.

CENTRAL DELICATESSEN

968 Farmington Ave. 32-4672

MERIDEN

Visit Our $1.00 Day Sale

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY FEB. 13 AND 14

N. Y. DRESS GOODS STORE

25 COLONY STREET

Our February Sale of Furniture

will interest you

Come and See

REED HOLROYD CO.

7 Colony Street

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO.

COAL COKE OIL WOOD

Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite

Electric Furnace Man Coal Stokers
Gilbarco Oil Burners
891 MAIN STREET TELEPHONE 15-W

Cleaning Dyeing
Pressing Altering
Repairing Relining

EMPIRE

Dyeing & Cleaning Co. Inc.
Middletown, Conn.
PHONE 2860

Keser's FLOWER SHOP

Fresh Cut Flowers

170 COURT STREET
Telephone 1513

Get to Know

R. W. Camp Co.

FOR GOOD CLOTHES

for the men of the family

412-416 Main Street Telephone 248

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's

Your Gift Shop

305 Main Street New Britain

New Britain Dry Cleaning Co.

Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning

Call 364

Branch Offices: 96 W. Main St., 398 Main St. 1060 Main St.—Newington, Conn. Plant: 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

NEW HAVEN

Berger & Lundberg, Inc.

Watches, Diamonds, Repairing

149 TEMPLE ST. 2ND FLOOR

TELEPHONE 8-7626

Pauline's CORSET SHOP

Distinctive Foundations

Hosiery Lingerie

966 Chapel Street

Antoine's Coiffure Salon

HAIR DESIGNERS

191 Church St. New Haven, Conn.
PHONE 5-8363

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 6-3310 2 p. m.-4 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

The LEEPER Co.

All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning

549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Coombs FLOWERS BY WIRE

"Flowers by Wire"

1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

Shartenberg's

Devoted to Your Better Living

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS

Clothiers and Furnishings

TWO STORES

Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.

Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.

104 WALL STREET NORWALK

INSURANCE

General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere

Norwalk Agency, Inc.

110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

Patterson & Guilbert

INCORPORATED
665 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2185

DARIEN HAND LAUNDRY

Strictly Hand Work

182 Post Road
Tel. Darien 5-0335—Darien, Conn.
Mending and Darning Free of Charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

MARGUERITE BEAUTY SALON

Specializing in all branches of BEAUTY CULTURE

203 Main St. Tel. 3-3245

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.

"Waterbury's Dependable Store"

One of the first notes of Spring!

New Costume Jewelry

Clever ideas brought out in wood, metals and stones.

Earrings, Bracelets, Necklaces, Pins $1.00

SAXE & FLOTO

FLORISTS

41 W. Main St. Phone 3-1112

Floral Valentines, my friend. Are the very best to send. Choose the blossoms with great care.
We deliver everywhere.

Fashion's Hit-Winners!

Our new cottons are in. Dresses for street and home wear. All of fast color materials. All sizes—$1.69 to $2.98.

The Miller & Peck Co.

WEAR A GAY SPRING SUIT UNDER YOUR WINTER COAT $16.95 UP

Liebeskind

33-35 East Main Street

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY

Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance

9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

Every Purchase Counts

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE

Complete Beauty Service
Expert Operators
Moderate Prices

CATHERINE E. LESSNER, *Prop.*
4710 Gwynn Oak Ave. Liberty 3842

BALTIMORE PHOTO & BLUE PRINT CO.

Hearst Tower Baltimore, Md.

PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-MURALS

For decorative purposes—Consult us

Martindale Employment Service

PLAZA 2772

First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept. Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
Licensed Employment Agent

Let

COLONIAL MAID LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.

Handle Your Laundry and Dry Cleaning Worries

A phone call to our plant today will drive your wash-day cares away.
University 2050 32nd and Falls, Cliff Head

Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461

Kraft's Quality Market

TABLE LUXURIES

3309-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.

Frosted Foods

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.

401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 284—Reg. No. 296

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Specialized Shops

for Men, Women, Boys

STEEFEL BROS.

82 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR SAFE-KEEPING OF DEFENSE BONDS AND VALUABLE PERSONAL PAPERS. RATES REASONABLE.

City Safe Deposit Co.

100 State Street Tel. 3-3259

Muhlfelder's

55 NORTH PEARL STREET, ALBANY

Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

FLOWERS for A REAL VALENTINE

there is no substitute

Danker

121 No. Pearl Street Phone 3-4258

The February Sale of Fine Furniture

saves you 10% to 40%

Buy and save money now.

WHITNEY'S

BALDWIN

IT'S NEW IT'S DELICIOUS IT'S GOOD FOR YOU

NU-KERNEL BREAD

HEIM'S BAKERY

R. A. STAHL

Jeweler

"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"

91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

BINGHAMTON

BARNES FLOWERS

90 CHENANGO STREET

Flowers for Valentines

C. STUART MACE
2-7280

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.

Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies

"The same coal from the same mine all the time"

345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

"If It's Clean—It's Odorless"

AMERICAN DRY CLEANING CO.

Dial 2-8070 19 Main Street

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.

Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free

Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41509 11 Chestnut St.

Let the Advertiser Know

that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064. 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FINAL CLEARANCE

during early February gives thrifty people a great money saving opportunity that, in view of rising prices, they should not miss. Don't overbuy, don't speculate. Buy only what you need now at these favorable prices

at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily. Telephone: Bronxville 2-3831.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRONXVILLE INN

STEAK—CHICKEN—FISH
ALL CHARCOAL-BROILED

COMPLETE PLANK STEAK DINNER, $1.25

Luncheon 60c-85c Dinner 90c-$1.15
Sunday Dinner $1.25 Supper $1.00

Club Luncheons, Dinners, Wedding, Shower and Bridge Parties Thoughtfully Planned, Skillfully Executed

For Reservations Tel. BR. 2-4224
56 Pondfield Rd. West, Cor. Bronxville Rd.

Guernsey Milk

Commadine FARMS

Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers

Proprietor Service

65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 2-0310

CEDAR ST. GARAGE

Incorporated

Complete Automotive Service—Storage Called For and Delivered

14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251

BELLIS PHARMACY

for

Cosmetics and Parfums

116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food

Pondfield Market, Inc.

66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

PONDFIELD BAKERY

77 Pondfield Road

Try Our Delicious Cakes, Pies, Rolls, Buns, etc.

They are baked right in our own store

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Riverside 8397, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOVELY FLOWERS

for all occasions

Buffalo's Bonded Telegraph Florist

COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP

Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310

GRANT CENTRAL DRY CLEANING 3365

COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

NIXON'S CAMERA SHOPS

1519 HERTEL AVE. DE. 0367
2811 DELAWARE AVE., KENMORE, N. Y.

L. HORA CLOCK CO.

Agency for

LONGINES and WITTNAUER WATCHES and CLOCKS

Our Budget Plan is made for your convenience

1558 Main Street GA. 3860

TO KEEP YOUR HAIR LOVELY

Depend upon our expert hair conditioning, waving and styling.

Dubonnet BEAUTY SALON

809 Parkside Ave. Un. 3780

Utica Flower Shop

Complete FLOWER Service

OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS

GRant 5381
Utica at Elmwood

In the Heart of the West Side

ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP

Flowers Fresh and Beautiful

976 Elmwood Ave., Lincoln 0947, 0948

CORNER BIDWELL PARKWAY

ELMHURST

General Insurance
W. B. DICKINSON
Specialized Service
Best American Stock Companies
43-26 91st Place NE. 9-4116

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(In the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

NEW YORK

FAR ROCKAWAY

Last Three Days of Sale of Red Cross Shoes Only

for Women

Foot Guard Shoes *for Children*
Florsheim Shoes *for Men*

X-Ray Fitting

ALBERT HYMAN

1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

SHOWING THE NEW 1942 MAGNAVOX RADIO-PHONOGRAPH COMBINATION

WESTMINSTER SALES & SERVICE

313 Central Avenue Tel. Ced. 0291

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Just Around the Corner From Main Street"

Let

THE ORIOLE GIFT SHOP

(Isabel Roberts)

SOLVE YOUR GIFT PROBLEM

Decorative Accessories Occasional Furniture
LAMPS and a wide variety of small articles
187-10 Northern Blvd. Flushing 9-2960
Next to Quaker Meeting House

Valentine Suggestions from

LOWERRE'S PHARMACY

GIFT SETS CANDY
BREYER'S ICE CREAM FORMS
RUSTCRAFT GREETING CARDS

149-24 41st Ave. FL 9-1701
PROMPT DELIVERY

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone, Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Swington's

The Store Complete

Radio Repairs and Sales

Bou. 8-4700 72-20 AUSTIN ST.

CLEANING

Carpets and Rugs

A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale

HOPKINS - JONES

Corporation

109-30 159 St., Republic 9-5360

FREEPORT

FARM FRESH

Fruits and Vegetables

66 W. Merrick Rd.—Near Grove Thea.

Free Delivery Phone Free. 313

FREEPORT—Merrick

Thinking of BIRTHDAYS and PARTIES?

Order our Delicious Ice Cream Cake

SODA **RAHN'S** CANDY

53 Merrick Ave. Phone Free. 4816

GLOVERSVILLE

FARHART GARAGE

Sales Buick *Service*

The best in used cars

Gloversville 4034 Amsterdam 542

The Imperial Washable Wallpapers
Sherwin-Williams Paints

COWLES, BROWN & CO.

9 NORTH MAIN STREET

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

WILLIAMS BROS.

180 NO. MAIN

Heinz HOMESTYLE SOUP

REESE'S

220 Kingsboro Avenue 2331

GREAT NECK

PILGRIM LAUNDRY

The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

NEW YORK

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

Manhattan Food Stores

521 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck, N. Y.

Full Line

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

Groceries—Fresh Vegetables

High Quality Meats

Community Service Station

Middle Neck Road, Next to Kenwood Apts.

Mobilgas

Socony Products

TEL. GREAT NECK 1013

BARROW MUSIC SHOPS

RADIOS SERVICE
Records and Music Supplies

CAPEHART AGENCY

Great Neck 2015 Open Evenings Manhasset 1418

THE HIDDEN HOUSE

LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily except Mondays)

Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS

661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT

(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)

42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp. Arnold Constable)

A New Modern Restaurant

Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

PILGRIM LAUNDRY

The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

BROWER LUMBER CORP.

Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.

Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings

66 Kellum Place Hepstead 370

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.

58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers:
Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280. Long Beach 898

The GLOVE SHOPS

"The Store with the Marble Front"

Featuring Our Own Make KID GLOVES

FREE REPAIR SERVICE

19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST

267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead

Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

HEMPSTEAD
Garden City

THE CRICKET LABEL

cricket Shop INC.

815 Franklin Ave., Garden City

Mark of Better Dressed Long Island Women

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK

WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK

FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA

Hammond Organ and Novachord
Home of Dance Skaters

HOLLIS

BEST'S BAKERY

FRED BEST, Prop.

Orders Taken for All Occasions

190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

Send It to the Laundry

Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

ITHACA

KAYS FABRIC CURTAIN SHOP

124 E. State Street, Ithaca, N. Y.

Home of Quality Dress Fabrics Cottons, Silks, Woolens

Need Curtains, Draperies or Slip Covers? Ready made or custom work.

Regardless of type, make, age or size. We repair any watch with the precise skill and care that assures dependable timekeeping. Moderate charges.

TIME HOSPITAL

Tel. 32161 216 E. Seneca St.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Ha. 6-6706 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Home of Smart MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY

Perry's

Featuring ADAM HATS

37-47 82ND STREET
Open Evenings

DINNER BELL RESTAURANT

INC.

SOUTHERN MENUS

Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
11:30 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Private Parties and Wedding Parties Accommodated in Colonial Room

82-02 37th AVENUE HAV. 4-8080

WHEN HUNGRY CALL
RAY'S DELICATESSEN

HAvemeyer 9-3403

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

Formerly New Tip Top who has served you for 10 years.
Hot Roast Chicken and All Kinds of Meats Our Specialty
All Kinds of Salads and Sandwiches
75-15 37TH AVENUE

FIELDS

for Women's, Children's, Infants' Wear

STORES AT

- JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street
- ASTORIA—Grand at 4th Avenue
- ASTORIA—Steinway Street corner Jamaica Ave.

Cyril W. Anderson

37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights

FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

Ready-to-Wear Clothes, $35 and $28.50

S. RUBIN

While we have a complete stock of Housefurnishings and Hardware

We invite you to make your selections.

81-07 NORTHERN BLVD. HA. 9-0178

JAMAICA

JAMAICA REFRIGERATION

150-06 Liberty Ave.
SERVICE—SALES

Approved Authorized Dealers

- NORGE
- KELVINATOR
- G. E.
- PHILCO
- FRIGIDAIRE
- CROSLEY

For prompt repair service—Republic 9-7788

THE GARDEN FLORIST

Member of the F. T. D.

Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers

91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4330

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John

CREATIVE FURRIERS

89-67 164th Street, Jamaica

Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

JAMESTOWN

LUNDQUIST HARDWARE

Solicit Your Business

2 So. Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

QUALITY MASTER MARKET

Groceries—Meats

300 W. Third St. Jamestown, N. Y.

Anderson Cleaning Works

Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning

405 N. Main St. Phone 6146

Vitalized Keystone Gasoline
Emblem Motor Oil

Red Star Lubrication Service, Inc.

Don Livengood, Mgr.
116 E. 4th St. Tel. 5708

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.

FLORISTS

Cut flowers
Floral decorations

17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

KENMORE

We invite you to visit the

KENMORE FURNITURE CO.

2962 Delaware Ave.

Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

COPLEY'S RED & WHITE

Myron at Parkwood Avenue

Meats and Fresh Vegetables

RI. 4400 We Deliver

Open Evenings

NEW YORK

KENMORE
(Continued)

OSBORN DAIRY

713 Military Road
RI 2946

Dairy Products for Every Meal

LARCHMONT

Gracious Gifts of Enduring Beauty

Lottie C. Dillon

1930 PALMER AVENUE

DE SOTO—PLYMOUTH SERVICE

HENRY MALLETTE

Repairs on All Cars

5 NORTH AVENUE
TEL. LARCHMONT 2-2003

LYNBROOK

VALENTINES HANDBAGS

Walter S. Miller Jr.

64 Atlantic Avenue, Lynbrook, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone MOunt Vernon 7-2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Milady Beauty Salon

MR. HARRY

Hair Stylist

105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

BON TON DAIRY

Butter, Eggs and Cheese

155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. MO 8-8631

Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

YORK SHOE STORES

RED CROSS SHOES
"In all the newest styles and materials"
$6.50

21 Fourth Avenue MO. 8-7296

FENNELL'S

110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company

22-24 WATER STREET

Broadway Branch 244 Broadway

Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

LYDOL VEEDOL

GOODRICH TIRES

ROBERT FULLERTON

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION

Tel. 760 326 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

60 Shops under One Roof including an Up-to-Date BEAUTY SHOP and TEA ROOM

SCHOONMAKER'S

Department Stores

Newburgh and Beacon, N. Y.

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

Vogels Shoe Store

88 WATER ST., NEWBURGH N. Y.

A. A. Volkringer

CHOICE MEATS *and* POULTRY

218 Broadway TEL. 1307

Free Delivery

FEBRUARY SALE

$29.00 Foster Inner Spring Mattress

Special $19.95

BURGER'S

26-28 Water Street, Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 2-7318, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

D. W. Simpson

Jeweler

Exclusive Lenox Agency

Clocks—Watches
Silverware

LENOX 496 MAIN STREET NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Henry, Hairdresser

Individual Permanents by Expert Operators

Tel. New Rochelle 2-3552
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED

CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING

24-to-36 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable

Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7800
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

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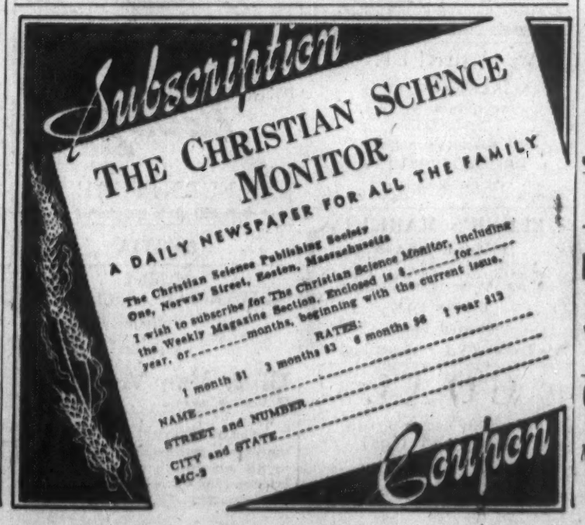
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A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
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1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

Forget
YOUR FUEL OIL!

It's OUR job to remember to keep your tank filled, when you say, "OKAY! PUT ME ON YOUR FREE FUEL OIL AUTOMATIC DELIVERY SERVICE!"

Phone N. R. 2-1000

NEW ROCHELLE COAL and LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Road

MOVING?
Depend on Westchester's Neptune—the choice of more than 126,000 families during 41 years. Ask for an estimate, without obligation.

NEPTUNE STORAGE
NEw Rochelle 2-1300

SENTINEL OIL COMPANY, Inc.
The only bulk storage plant for Fuel Oil in New Rochelle. Make "SENTINEL"
"Guardian of your winter comfort" with weather controlled service.
NEW ROCHELLE 2-8330
Evans Street

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

MATTRESSES
Box Springs—Pillows—Made to order—Renovated—Sterilized
Westchester County Bedding Co.
229 NORTH AVENUE
New Rochelle 2-1589—White Plains 3250

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 2-0081

I. B. COHEN & SONS, Inc.
Clothiers to Men and Boys
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Accessories
537 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC.
ARTHUR P. OLSEN, Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
490 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Bronx

Sale on ALL SHOES
for Entire Family
FISHER'S
2991 Third Ave., cor. 154th St.
BRONX, N. Y.

Now featuring the new
Kristol Cream
Permanent Wave
The modern way to a genuine oil permanent.
PARADISE BEAUTY SHOP
Telephone for an appointment
FOrdham 4-7466 50 East Fordham Road

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2428
Deliveries any part of U. S. A

Tel. South 8-1264—1265—1268
Arme Employment Agency
240A NINTH STREET
NEAR FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN
Select Domestic and Commercial Help
Cooks, Couples Referenced Help
Chambermaids of All Nationalities
Gen. House Workers Private Families
MRS. A. JENSEN, Prop.

Borough of Manhattan

GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork, Sea Food in Season
1706 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 144th and 145th Sts Ed 4-8396

DEVONSHIRE
Beauty Salon
Specializing in Permanent Waving
3 ITEMS $1.00 ALL WEEK
3268 Broadway Phone
Bet. 141th and 142nd St. Ca. 4-7977

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

HUGUENOT PARK

HOWARD R. WOOD
"Eggs That Are Fresh"
Reasonably Priced
Delivered anywhere on S. I.
458 Huguenot Ave. Hon. 6-1651

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor Sts., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave.
Port Richmond

NIAGARA FALLS

MacDONALD'S FLOWER SHOP
409 Third Street
Opp. Niagara County Savings Bank
We Telegraph Flowers

PELHAM

'blue coal'
and Hi Heat Premium Fuel Oil
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Division of 'blue coal' Corp.
63 EAST 1ST STREET
Phone Mt. Vernon 8-9046

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Spring Flowers, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages.
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 8-3389 211 WOLF'S LANE

Charles Peyser
Westchester's Oldest Furrier
FINE FURS
Custom-Made Ready to Wear
Restyled Repaired
55 FOURTH AVE., MT. VERNON. Mo 8-9092

We have at your disposal a personal consultation free of charge to design an individual coiffure suitable for you.
MARTIN'S BEAUTY SALON
PElham 8-0232 123 Wolf's Lane, Pelham

Protect Your Right to Drive!
Insure with
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO. 8-6500

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
A PEL-MEL Flexible Oil Permanent Wave can easily be set in many fashions. You can go from one extreme to the other. Just the thing for the social season.
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 8-1130
Near Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

Tel. PELHAM 8-2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S PAINT. General Electric Appliances. Irons. Clocks. Philco Radios. Weaver Aluminum Sunbeam Mixmasters. Toastmasters

PELHAM 8-1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
We have everything you need for the Garden, Painting, Housecleaning and Mothproofing
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

PORT CHESTER

FINAL CLEARANCE
of all white merchandise at greatly reduced prices.
Kaplan's
DEPARTMENT STORE
36-40 North Main Street

Larry Strong
HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving a Specialty
220 Westchester Avenue
Telephone 3467

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's Big 3
POUGHKEEPSIE SALE DAYS
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
February 12, 13 and 14
This big semi-annual sales event finds Luckey's loaded with values . . . Come to town on Poughkeepsie Days and go to town at Luckey's.
LUCKEY PLATT & COMPANY

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
718 Main Street BEACON
Phone 8399 No. Cedar St. Phone 197

WALLACE CO.
Mid-Season Sales
For Home and Personal Use

Our Delicious Cakes, Cookies and Novelties for your Valentine Parties plus Our Famous Cherry Pies, Tarts and Pastries for Washington's Birthday.
THERESA BAKE SHOP
260 Main Street Phone 3503

NEW YORK

QUEENS VILLAGE

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
222-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2212

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
Confidential Charge Accounts

Tishman's
We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3535

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

* LIPSCHUTZ *
Stationers
BOOKS
TYPEWRITERS
GREETING CARDS
114-10 Jamaica Ave., Cleve. 3-9067

ICE CREAM
LUNCHEON
CANDY
STANLEY'S SWEET SHOPPE
117-08 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 9-9192

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

When in need of a TAXICAB Anywhere in Queens Phone
VIRGINIA 7-
BOULEVARD 8-
JAMAICA 6-
3999
a Taxi will be at your door within 5 minutes
AT NO EXTRA COST TO YOU
Serving Queens Since 1920

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

JOHN J. JOHNSTON, INC.
Established 1903
Roofing—Rock Wool Insulations
Quiet May Oil Burners
Virginia 7-4200 111-08 Jamaica Ave.

EMMA M. GERBER
Licensed
REAL ESTATE BROKER
SALES AND RENTALS
Phone 85-31-122nd Street
VIrginia 9-2565 Richmond Hill, N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

PARKWAY
Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmel
VIrginia 7-1380

HARRY MALONE
HABERDASHER
Manhattan Shirts
Reis and Munsing Underwear
Fownes Gloves
80-27 Jamaica Avenue
(Opposite Leader Observer)

ROCHESTER

Van Ingen Fuel Service
COAL COKE
FUEL OIL
Stokers and Oil Burners
262 Arnett Boulevard Genesee 63

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-483

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
444 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1058

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Glenwood 3566. Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

Harold R. Bruce, Pres.
Firman, Webb & Bruce Co., Inc.
Insurance Counselors
212 Wilder Bldg. Main 83
Established 1867. Seventy-four years of complete insurance protection and service in companies of proven financial interrity.

SPRING HOUSE
3001 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 5
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

MERLIN L. GROFF
Public Accountant
Audits Tax Returns
Systems Installed and Supervised
400 University Ave. Monroe 5699

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S at Court
Call or Write

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

SCARSDALE

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 3-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1151, Scarsdale 2720
Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name

UPHOLSTERY
DRAPERIES BEDDING
Antiques Restored—Refinished
BENNETT TOWBIS & SON
70 Palmer Ave. 34 Garth Road
Bronxville, N. Y. Scarsdale, N. Y.
Tel. Bronx 5127 Tel. Scars. 3939

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars 3900, W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

PROCTOR'S SCHENECTADY
2 BIG HITS—Starting Feb. 14
SATURDAY
Claudette Colbert
"REMEMBER THE DAY"

Insist On
Sealtest Supervised
Milk and Ice Cream
Tel. 4-3121 Schenectady, N. Y.

Barneys
for
FURNITURE

SCOTIA

NORGE
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
Sherwin-Williams Paints
ROOFING—PLUMBING—HEATING—HARDWARE
G. E. Van Vorst Co.
47 Mohawk Avenue Phone 6-4211

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

NEW YORK

ST. ALBANS

HUDSON CUrtis 8314
WOOD MOTOR SALES
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
Foch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Rd.
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
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West Proposes Licenses For Control of Japanese

Continued from Page 1

the plan might not be legal and valid on an ordinary basis of civil law, the dangers inherent in the existing situation make limited martial law both logical and necessary, and that martial law would make such action legal.

The Los Angeles County Defense Council, headed by the sheriff and district attorney, went on record Dec. 11 with a recommendation that the Army and Navy take over the task of determining who shall be permitted to enter or remain in zones vital to the war effort, to defense, or to the wartime public welfare in general.

This implies a licensing system.

The Defense Council recommended that the presence not only of Japanese aliens but of Japanese-American citizens as well be prohibited in a list of designated zones, which included military and naval establishments, industrial areas, forest and watershed areas, oil fields, water supplies, public utility plants, pipe lines, and so on.

The Council's resolution referred to the 100,910 Italian citizens, 71,727 German citizens, and 33,569 Japanese citizens now resident in California. It said that the question of individual loyalty is not raised, but that "as our young men must face fire of the enemy it is not too much to require that war burdens be borne as necessary by those remaining at home." And it added that "the evident fifth-column activities which were at work to accomplish the enemy's object at Pearl Harbor may be duplicated in Los Angeles or on the Pacific Coast if immediate action is not taken."

The Council pointed out that although its concern is primarily for protection of the civilian population and the war effort, its recommendations look as well to protection of members of the Japanese race from intolerant or violent acts.

The Council would place all male citizens of enemy countries immediately under Government control, "they subsequently to be located on working internment areas, where in agricultural and such other industries as the Government may direct, they may be self-supporting under comfortable living conditions.' All native-born citizens of Japanese descent not selected for Army service should likewise, with their dependents, be invited to take residence in internment areas, the Council recommended.

The Defense Council's recommendations have been forwarded to Washington, where senators and representatives from the Far Western states are considering the proposed licensing plan, with its implications of internment and Government responsibility for the custody and care of enemy aliens.

Gov. Culbert L. Olson, in Sacramento, asked by a Christian Science Monitor reporter for comment on the proposed licensing plan, said: "If plans for voluntary evacuation from coastal areas by adult Japanese do not succeed, then suggestions of licensing those who live in coastal areas would merit consideration."

Recently representatives of Japanese-American Associations, representing large numbers of these citizens, told Governor Olson they would "lose face" if they gave up the right to come and go to which their American citizenship entitles them under civil law.

Federal Government representatives here, who are in close touch with the Japanese situation but cannot be quoted on matters of policy, say off the record that something drastic must be done soon, and that the licensing proposal is the best suggestion so far.

The several tangents in official thinking in various quarters, which a few days ago could not be pieced together into anything like a unified purpose, appear now to be curving toward a common, unified center. That center is licenses for all civilians in vital areas, enforced by a modified martial law.

U. S. Seen Alert at Last

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Americans today are awake to the Axis-isolationist propaganda which before the war prevented the development of national unity, in the opinion of Archibald MacLeaish, Director of the Office of Facts and Figures.

Addressing the annual meeting of the National Urban League, Negro aid organization, at the Aldine Club here last night, Mr. MacLeaish declared that while Americans still hated war, they were convinced of the rightness of fighting after Pearl Harbor and would "most certainly win the war."

"For a number of years," he said, "pervasive voices were whispering or shouting or insinuating propaganda messages of one sort or another, the precise purpose of which was to upset and disturb and confuse as many Americans as possible.

"Americans were told that a conspiracy to dominate the entire world was a conspiracy which would leave us strictly alone if we would only keep our eyes inside our own country and make no move, however necessary to our own defense, to help those who had already been attacked; if, that is to say, we would only do what the conspirators wanted us to do and refrain from any act that might annoy the Nazis or the Nipponese."

Americans were now awake to the concerted attack upon their unity, Mr. MacLeish held, and all groups, including the Negroes, were ready to defend democracy.

The conference adopted a resolution pledging every effort on the part of American Negroes to insure American victory and asking for a larger shore for the Negroes in the benefits of democracy.

New Negro Paper Seeks to Improve Race Conditions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—A new tabloid weekly newspaper, The People's Voice, owned and operated by Negroes and with Dr. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., member of the City Council and Negro minister, as editor, made its debut here yesterday.

Seeking a circulation of 25,000 in New York and 25,000 nationally, the newspaper announced its policy as nonpartisan and nonsectarian, but devoted to the Negro's social and economic advancement and to the breaking down of the walls raised against him.

"We will not feature crime at any cost," Dr. Powell announced, adding in the statement of policy:

"We are victims of ghetto environments. We, therefore, will fight to break down the walls of our ghetto by crusading for lower rent, better housing conditions, more and better health facilities, more and better elementary schools, removal of restrictions against Negroes in the secondary school system, appointment of Negroes to the faculties of tax-supported colleges, a just quota of jobs in all city, state and Federal agencies, full job opportunities in all utilities and private industries supported by Negro consumers and 100 per cent support of Negro business and companies that employ Negroes with opportunities for advancement."

Dedicating itself to democracy, The People's Voice added that "this is the people's hour to make democracy real and thereby world triumphant. . . . We are against Hitler abroad and just as strongly against Hitlerism at home."

Harlem Negroes' Plight Described

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Declaring that 117,000 out of 350,000 Negroes in New York's Harlem were on relief or Work Projects Administration rolls, representatives of that overcrowded community today had appealed to the interracial committee of the Greater New York Federation of Churches for assistance in obtaining decent jobs at fair pay for Negroes. Dr. Robert W. Searle, General Secretary of the Federation, at the same time called Harlem "a testing point of our democracy."

Dr. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church and co-chairman of the New York Co-ordinating Committee for Employment, told at a meeting of the Committee's women's division at Riverside Church yesterday how pressure brought on shop owners and utility companies had resulted in more Negroes being employed but charged many employers with finding out the amount of relief allowances and offering to hire a Negro for only $5 more a month. He called on church women to help Negroes obtain jobs.

Hore-Belisha Quits Political Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Leslie Hore-Belisha, former War Secretary, and two others resigned today from the Liberal National Party after attending a caucus which censured two members for failing to vote on the motion of confidence in Prime Minister Winston Churchill's Government Jan. 29.

The resignations included those of Edgar Granville and Sir Henry Morris-Jones, both of whom abstained from the roll call in the House of Commons.

Mr. Hore-Belisha's withdrawal came as a protest against the party's censuring of the other two. He said he would become an independent but it was understood he will continue to support the Government.

First Weather Map

The daily weather map of the United States was first published by the Government in 1871, according to the Department of Commerce.

NEW YORK

YONKERS (Continued)

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

For the first time in philatelic history, France has displayed the coats of arms of her cities and towns on postage stamps. Other countries have shown coats of arms on stamps similarly, particularly Switzerland, whose Pro-Juventute stamps picture the coats of arms of the various Swiss cantons. The Vichy government has released this issue of semi-postal stamps without previous announcement, each value bearing a surtax, and the proceeds of the surtax is to be used for a national relief fund. The French Republic initials "R.F.," as in other stamps of the Vichy government, are missing and in their place is noted the inscription "Postes Françaises" (French Postage). Beneath the heraldic device appear the names of the cities so honored. The 20-centimes plus 30c., dark gray, pictures the arms of Nancy; the 40c. plus 60c., reddish-brown, Lille; the 50c plus 70c., blue, Rouen; the 70c plus 80c., deep red, Bordeaux; the 80c. plus 1-franc, red, Toulouse; the 1fr. plus 1fr., gray, Clermont-Ferrand; the 1.50fr. plus 2fr., ultramarine, Marseilles; the 2fr. plus 2fr., purple, Lyons; the 2.50fr. plus 3fr., green, Rennes; the 3fr. plus 5fr., brown, Rheims; the 5fr. plus 6fr., deep blue, Montpelier, and the 10fr. plus 10fr., rose, Paris. Two other values have been added to this set and each bears the profile of Marshal Petain. The two values are the 80c. brown and 1fr. rose.

French stamps emphasize coats of arms.

Stamps From Other Lands

Ecuador—A series of eight stamps was placed on sale at Quito and Guayaquil the latter part of January, commemorating the discovery of the Amazon River by Francisco de Orellana four centuries ago. De Orellana sailed down this famous river from the Napo River to the Atlantic Ocean. A 10-centavos value in sepia color presents Francisco de Orellana; a 40c., red, shows a bust of Gonzalo Pizarro, then Governor of Quito; a 1s., violet, shows a view of Quito; a 2s., blue, pictures Guayaquil; a 40c., yellow and black, for airmail use shows a map of South America with the Amazon River emphasized; a 70c., olive and black, airmail stamp shows Gonzalo Diaz de Pineda; a 2s., green and black, airmail, pictures a view of the Amazon River; and a 5s., carmine and black, airmail, shows a group of explorers.

A new Patriotic Stamp for National Defense has also been released, its use being obligatory in addition to regular postage. The design pictures a warrior armed with a sword and shield protecting women. The money raised from the sale of these stamps is to be used in furthering aviation.

Sarawak—A special stamp was scheduled for release during this January commemorating the centenary of the reign of the white rajahs, Sir James Brooke, Sir Charles Brooke and Sir Charles Vyner Brooke. Apparently the Japanese arrived before the stamp was released, as no copies have been received in American markets as yet.

Questions and Answers

Q. Would you please tell me the difference between the words "Overprint" and "Surcharge" which are so frequently used in your column? F. D. V.

A. An "overprint," broadly speaking, is something that is printed on a postage stamp after the stamp has already been printed and is satisfactory for postal use. The overprint changes the original status of the stamp. It may become a stamp for another colony, to be used for some special purpose or to commemorate some event. A "surcharge" is an overprint that changes the value of the stamp.

A Verse for Today . . .

Thus saith the LORD; *Execute ye judgment and righteousness, and deliver the spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor.*—JER. 22:3

Who Is This?

Frank P. Foster II

Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.

This man was one of a family of American capitalists known as the "landlords of New York City." He was born in a small village in Germany, where his father was a butcher. When he first came to New York he began to trade in furs and, in six years, had acquired a fortune of $200,000. That was merely the foundation of his constantly increasing success. Most of his fortune of $30,000,000 he invested in real estate in New York. His friends laughed at him because he bought farms outside the city limits.

(Score——100)

During his business career he founded a city in Oregon, using it as a permanent station for regular trading with the Indians. In the course of time, he had commercial connections in every part of the world.

(Score——75)

His son, William, inherited most of the estate and, by judicious management, doubled its value, and his two sons, John and William, divided the estate into two equal shares.

(Score——25)

(Answer Appears Elsewhere on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

Bond of Sympathy

As a schoolboy, Sir Walter Scott was far from being a brilliant scholar; in fact, he lingered dangerously near the foot of his class.

One day long after he had become famous, he made a surprise visit to his old school. The teacher tried to make a good impression, putting her brightest pupils through their paces; but the effect was somewhat marred by a small boy who sat disconsolately in the corner. He wore a dunce cap!

Sir Walter tried to give his complete attention to the star performance being given, but found his glance wandering again and again to the unhappy lad in the corner. When, at length, the exhibition was finished, the author hastened to the boy, took his hand, and said with great kindness, "My good fellow, I know just how you feel. Here's a crown for keeping my place warm."

A Few Facts

New Army tanks may be powered with Diesel engines. . . . Eleven hundred feet under the city of Detroit is a 160-acre salt mine. . . . Best place for a radiator is under a window, worst place up under the ceiling, according to the University of Illinois. . . . Suffering a diamond shortage, Germany is reported using gem diamonds from jewelry for industrial purposes.

"Here was a man . . ."

Here was a man to hold against the world,
A man to match the mountains and the sea.
The color of the ground was in him, the red earth,
The smack and tang of elemental things:
The rectitude and patience of the cliff,
The good-will of the rain that loves all leaves,
The friendly welcome of the wayside well,
The courage of the bird that dares the sea,
The gladness of the wind that shakes the corn,
The pity of the snow that hides all scars,
The secrecy of streams that make their way
Under the mountain to the rifted rock,
The tolerance and equity of light
That gives as freely to the shrinking flower
As to the great oak flaring to the wind.

From "Lincoln, the Man of the People," by Edwin Markham

Sturges

Did You Ever Wonder

How Panel Heating Can Warm a Person Without Warming the Air?

The sun sends warmth to the earth without warming the intervening space. Panel heating, which is also known as radiant heating, produces a similar effect. Radiant heat consists of waves of energy which warm objects in their path without warming the air through which they pass.

A panel heating system consists of coils of hot water or hot air pipes built into the ceiling, wall, or floors. From these panels radiant heat flows to every part of the room, warming the occupants and the furniture but not warming the air.

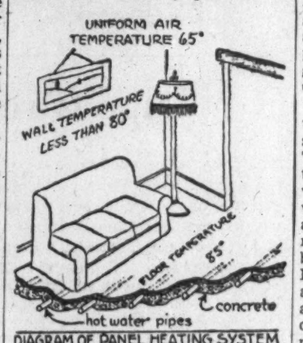


DIAGRAM OF PANEL HEATING SYSTEM

Many recent installations use pipes imbedded in the floor. This seems to be an improvement over putting the pipes in the walls in that but one heated surface per room is required.

Panel heating does away with dust-gathering radiators and hot air and cold air gratings. It also eliminates drafty air currents, for it does not affect the air in the room at all.

It is true that panel heating costs more than ordinary systems to install, but it offers several advantages to offset this higher cost. Since panel heating does not heat the air in the room as well as the occupants, it offers a fuel saving of as much as one-third. This heating system takes up no space in room. Also, since it permits the opening of windows to admit fresh air even in winter, it greatly lessens the need for air-conditioning systems. It is further claimed for panel heating that it provides greater bodily comfort and easier control of humidity.

By running cold water through the pipes in summer, the panel system may be used for cooling. This is particularly effective where the pipes are installed in the room walls. The walls may be equipped with black panels and a layer of aluminum foil. The foil is a good reflector and directs the heat to the black panels where it is absorbed. Both the foil and the black panels are cooled by the pipes in the wall and the increase in comfort for the occupants of the room is said to be marked.—W. P. Keasbey

Brevities

Detroit News: Naturally, without a car one can't do all the errands that were unnecessary until one had a car.

Chicago Daily News: Every householder occupies a front seat at the spectacular balloon ascension of living prices.

It's the Law!

An act of Congress, passed in 1856, decreed that any one of some 70 islands, discovered and occupied by a citizen of the Union, shall be considered as appertaining to this country. Two of these islands are Howland and Christmas.

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"I see the O'Reilly boy is home on furlough from the Navy."

In Lighter Vein

Wants to Be Veteran

Sergeant: "Have you any preference?"

Draftee: "Yes, sir."

Sergeant: "What would you like to be?"

Draftee: "An ex-service man with a pension."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Pat Calls a Halt

An Irishman entered a barber's shop for a shave. After he was seated and the lather applied, the barber was called to the adjoining room, where he was detained. The barber had in the shop a pet monkey which caused amusement by imitating its master. As soon as the barber had quitted the room the monkey seized the shaving brush, dipped it in the lather and proceeded to apply it to the Irishman's face. When the operation was finished to the monkey's satisfaction, the little animal picked up a razor, and, after stropping it, turned to Pat to shave him.

"Stop that!" cried Pat firmly, sitting erect. "Ye can tuck the towel in me neck, and put the soap on me face, but, begorrah, yer father's got to shave me!"—Exchange.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

That Was President Lincoln

The scene was witnessed by a boy of eight, but the story did not come to light until many years later, when the lad had grown to a man prominent in the political life of the country.

"It happened in Washington during the darkest days of the Civil War," the man related, "My father and I were walking on the street when a tall, thin man with very long legs and loose clothes came striding toward us. His eyes were fixed on the pavement. His lips were moving, and I remember thinking how cross he looked. But I was more interested in watching a ragged little urchin between us, standing barefooted on the curb, his dirty hands clutched behind him, his lips twisting and his big eyes fixed on a pile of oranges in a vendor's cart. The vendor's back was turned while he made change for a customer. The tall man passed the boy the same time we did. He stopped suddenly, plunged a hand into his pocket, bought a big orange, gave it to the boy, and went on.

"The boy was grinning and had already set his teeth in the orange, when my father asked him if he knew who gave it to him. The boy shook his head.

"'That was President Lincoln, lad,' my father said. 'Hurry and thank him.'

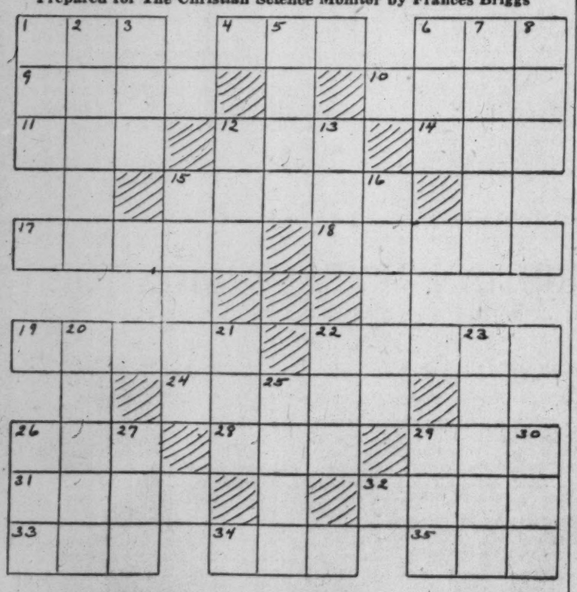
"The boy ran, caught the flapping coat of the tall figure, and as the stern face turned sharply, he called, 'Thank you, Mr. President Lincoln.'

"Suddenly the face was transformed as I have never seen a face since then. A beautiful smile lighted up its worn lines. A voice which thrills me yet said, 'You're welcome, my boy. You wanted to steal it while that fellow wasn't looking, didn't you? But you wouldn't because it wasn't honest. That's the right way. I wish some men I know were like you.'"

Answer to Who Is This: John Jacob Astor.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was one of those who fought under Attila?
4—What creature kept horses from their provender in a manger?
6—What is one of two bony structures which frame the mouth?
9—City of American Fork is in what State of U. S.?
10—How many pins are used in game of quintet?
11—What is a Biblical pronoun?
12—Slight taste.
14—What is a familiar name for a cat?
15—What is a young hog?
17—What is water saturated with common salt?
18—What is an island of southern Malay Archipelago?
19—Who is a character in opera "Pagliacci"?
22—What is a kind of hammer for breaking stone?
24—What is a large marine duck?
26—Covering for the head.
28—What Celtic god was regarded as inventor of all the arts?
29—What is the male ferret?
31—Two-toed sloth is what?
33—Would you get meat, wool, or a tune from a poegye?
35—What suffix is used to form feminine nouns?

Down

1—Rude house is what?
2—Who was one of the three principal magicians of Britain?
3—What is a negative vote?
5—What State is bounded on south by river of same name?
6—What is a dance in triple rhythm?
7—What is a dispatch boat, or advice boat?
8—What is a textile fabric?
12—Pronoun.
13—What is a nickname for an Irishman?
15—What is a bird of swift irregular flight?
16—What animal has tawny fur with black cross stripes and no mane?
20—Who gained fame as George Eliot?
21—What is an unctuous liquid?
23—Small cask is what?
24—What does an ebonist deal in?
25—What do seamen call a stiff flour pudding, boiled in a bag?
26—What is the stick used in bagatelle?
27—Dance step.
29—What is central part of a wheel?
30—What insect makes wax?
34—Astern.
35—In golf, what is hole or holes of a course remaining unplayed after a match?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Good Trick If You Can Do It!*

By Le Pelley

THAT OLD BONE OF SKIDMORE'S WE RUBBED VANISHING CREAM ON IS GONE —
THAT MUST BE POWERFUL STUFF — !
LET'S MAKE SOMETHING ELSE DISAPPEAR TOMORROW....
ALL RIGHT — BUT WE'VE GOT TO BE CAREFUL NOT TO SPILL ANY —
I'LL KEEP IT IN A SAFE PLACE —
WOW! - I JUST THOUGHT OF SOMETHING TERRIFIC!!!!!
SUPPOSE WE RUBBED SOME OF THAT ON THE SCHOOLHOUSE....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Dream, Thank Goodness!*

By Rodgers

ORANGE JUKE ALL YOU CAN DRINK! 5¢
The Boss has been taking advantage of the way they sell orange juice down here!
But, if you ask me, pretty soon they'll start charging him for each glass---
Instead of letting him drink all he wants for five cents
At least they'd better do something!
And— they'd better do something QUICK!
"Hey! What have you been dreaming about?" asked the Boss — "Never you mind!" I wagged, "But it's just as well for you that I woke up!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*They Should Have Made an Appointment*

By The Hagers

"THE GLOP'S GOOD WILL YOU WON'T RESTORE BY TACKLING HIM, BILL, AT HIS DOOR.
SOME OTHER METHOD WE MUST USE, OR OUR REQUEST HE MIGHT REFUSE."
I'M OUT. CAN'T TELL WHEN I'LL BE BACK
"LOOK, MATE, A SIGN!" I HEARD BILL QUACK, "I'M OUT. CAN'T TELL WHEN I'LL BE BACK."
"WELL, BILL," I SAID, "I GUESS WE'RE THROUGH. MATILDA MAY KNOW WHAT TO DO."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

How Easy Is Sabotage?

This is no ordinary war in which the friends of freedom are engaged. Codes of honor and decency built up by centuries of civilization are sneered at by those who would turn the clock back. Friend and enemy are not always identifiable by race or nationality but by thought and act.

Was the burning of the Normandie an act of sabotage? The Berlin radio brazenly boasts that it was. American naval and civil officers deny that they find any evidence of incendiarism.

Does the Nazi propaganda ministry know more about what happened than do men on the spot? Americans will trust Berlin only to say what serves its purposes regardless of fact. Do the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Naval Intelligence Division know more than they are telling? To keep silence while running down enemy agents would be accepted counter-espionage practice. But it could also cover up laxity which ought to be exposed.

Columnist Dorothy Thompson told the Boston Advertising Club that men she talked to from the Normandie told her that fire broke out "all over the ship at once" and that the water system did not work. Investigators have the statement of the man whose acetylene torch sparks ignited bales of life preservers, yet it still is difficult to understand how fire spread so quickly through three decks of the mammoth ship unless it was aided or unless there was gross negligence in leaving inflammable materials around.

A reporter for the newspaper PM recounted that weeks ago he got a job as a longshoreman on the Normandie under circumstances which an enemy agent could easily duplicate and which gave him the run of the ship with opportunities to set a dozen fires if he had wished.

The German-American Bund and a few similar organizations have been "dissolved." But Nazi and Fascist organizations have only gone underground in the United States; their second-string leaders are still at work.

There is nothing to keep many of their members from getting jobs alongside honest, loyal American workmen in munition plants and on shipping docks. There they may endanger the lives of other workmen and the support of American troops by sabotage.

There is nothing to prevent this because the most of these potential saboteurs are not enemy aliens but American citizens. Congress has provided for registration of enemy aliens and the Federal Bureau of Investigation has done meritorious work in rounding up a Nazi spy ring, an armed band of Japanese, and other suspected enemy agents on the two coasts of the United States. Americans are willing to give the F. B. I. and the Army and Navy intelligence services all the backing necessary to root out fifth columns.

There are two things Congress might do to strengthen the Nation's inner defenses. No intelligent person wants to start a witch hunt or wave of hysteria. Counter-espionage should center under the F. B. I. in the Department of Justice. Congress should appropriate whatever money is necessary for these activities. Specifically it would do well to apply there the $100,000 which is asked for continuation of the Dies Committee. Evidence rather than hearsay is the need now.

Financial support is the first thing Congress can give; the second is legal support. There should be statutory authority under which an American citizen, if substantial evidence indicates he is engaged in treasonable activities, could be arrested and interned the same as an enemy alien. Even prior to this it should be possible to place under surveillance or on probation all former members of organizations with Nazi or Fascist sympathies. Given this equipment, there would be every reason to expect the F. B. I. and the armed services to win the battle against espionage and sabotage.

Make the Blackout Black

Besides testing the thoroughness of technical preparations, Boston's blackout next Tuesday will put on trial the orderliness and unity of our local democracy. Success of a blackout depends not only on intricate, painstaking plans, but also on intelligent, unanimous co-operation of the citizenry. Everybody can help.

Many problems can be avoided if residents will simply stay at home next Tuesday evening and see that their homes are effectively darkened during the test.

Suburban dwellers can help by not coming into Boston "just to see the fun." The blackout is neither a show nor a game. It is serious business. It has a definite military purpose. And from the viewpoint of personal safety, being abroad in the pitch blackness is anything but desirable.

Being well prepared for air raids is only sensible. A famed correspondent says the British thought the Japanese would not attack Singapore. The Roberts report disclosed that high officials discounted the thought of an attack on Pearl Harbor. Many believe the Axis Powers will not raid the continental United States.

Maybe they won't; but wisdom lies in being alert.

Helfrich on the Bridge

Considerations in addition to that of Admiral Hart's health may have played a part in the shift of the United Nations' naval command in the Far East. It is not likely that these reflect in any way on the United States leader's abilities. Only a few weeks have elapsed since Admiral Hart was appointed naval commander in the Western Pacific. In that period occurred the battle of Macassar Strait, one of the most encouraging events so far reported from the Pacific war area.

Appointment of the Dutch Vice-Admiral Helfrich may have represented the most workable solution of a situation in which Netherlands leaders were demanding more influence in Allied councils. Apparently the move was worked out in Washington. It properly concedes to the Netherlands a major voice in the direction of affairs of vital interests to the Dutch.

Much of the material stake for which the Japanese are gambling in the Far East is located in the Netherlands East Indies. It is quite right that the Dutchmen there should have a great deal to say about the methods of defending their homeland. Moreover, their performance against the Japanese has fully merited the recognition implicit in the elevation of Vice-Admiral Helfrich, one of the few United Nations leaders who know the watery battle ground of the Indies as intimately as the invaders.

Sea Trail to Wellington

In one of those dispatches that recall the Richard Harding Davis period of newspaper history, Joseph C. Harsch, correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, has disclosed what may be one of the most important developments of this war. Establishment of a supply line between the United States and Australasia could become one of the very few factors which historians would appraise as decisive.

Mr. Harsch's description of the "battle of access to the far Pacific" as "won" may be justified by what he knows but is not permitted to tell because of the necessities of military secrecy. He writes of "hard jabs at enemy points of attack" as well as of landing of reinforcements at way stations along the route. But in a strictly naval sense, of course, no such battle can be thought of as won while a formidable enemy fleet exists and enjoys freedom of movement on the seas.

Americans should beware of the complacency, too, which an assumption that the battle of supplies has been won may only too readily encourage. Whether the Monitor's correspondent has seen impressive quantities of supplies already landed in New Zealand—and this seems extremely doubtful—we cannot say. Even if large cargoes have by now arrived, they must be followed by many more. Even if large numbers of men have been transported, the route must be kept open for more.

And back of the battle of the supply lines is the battle of the assembly lines—the battle of production. Naturally Mr. Harsch, who had already seen something of that front, did not skim the Pacific to find answers that must be written in Detroit or Pittsburgh. The part of the battle that he saw was won when his ship reached Wellington, having helped blaze a sea trail over which forces of freedom may travel in relative safety to hold free lands in the East against Axis tyranny. But the rest is not yet history.

And when it comes to that, we could enter some welsh rabbits that we've met in the race for synthetic rubber supremacy.

The Lady Next Door says on account of the sugar shortage her husband will give up rhubarb this spring—gladly.

Lincoln Pierced the Gloom

"London Is Gloomy," reads a headline on Singapore's plight. Sydney, Calcutta, Cape Town, Ottawa share the feeling. Washington, too, sensing further retreats, is inclined to glumness. Boston, Chicago, San Francisco—all America—beginning to understand at last that the United Nations still are fighting a losing war, are somewhat downcast today.

Yet America has known dark days before—and has seen the light return. Lincoln's America, for instance, before Gettysburg, Bull Run, first and second, the Peninsular campaign, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville had fallen like thunderbolts on Union hopes. Wall Street was in a panic and consternation seized Washington. The Nation was steeped in gloom.

Yet, despite the fact that the Union Army was fighting a losing war, that a threatening foe was within a stone's throw of the Nation's capital, that another defeat would probably mean recognition of the Confederacy by the European Powers, Lincoln had faith.

Lincoln was frankly puzzled as to why God, as he put it, "permitted" the war. He was among millions who supposed that evil could emanate from the source of all good. Millions still suppose that, but millions more are beginning to learn that war, crime, evil of all sorts, will manifest themselves only as long as they persist in human consciousness. Trying to reason it out, Lincoln wrote:

> The will of God prevails. In great contests, each party claims to act in accordance with the will of God. Both may be, and one must be, wrong. God cannot be for and against the same thing at the same time. In the present civil war it is quite possible that God's purpose is something different from the purpose of either party.

"The will of God prevails." Lincoln clung to that truth throughout. He never affiliated with an organized church, yet he often went to his knees in prayer, or walked the floor at night talking with God, seeking guidance. Thousands of Union boys were falling in battle and the cries of bereaved families rang in his ears. He was beset by an organized movement of the isolationists and fifth-columnists of that day. Yet he did not waver.

Through all the clouds of gloom, through all the smoke of defeat and black depression, Lincoln saw that there could be only one outcome. He was convinced of God's omnipotence and of His justice. Therefore he had faith "that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom."

Is not that "new birth of freedom" the goal for the whole world in today's titanic struggle? With Lincoln's faith, his confidence, the people of the United Nations will stand firm, while redoubling their efforts. With his vision, they can pierce the gloom to fix their gaze on that bright goal.

The Man Who Is Noted for Speed and Efficiency

Lupe Gives a Valentine Party

"Señora," questioned Lupe, my little Mexican serving maid, "why you want me help you tidy up thees gift chest where you keep ribbons, old Chreestmas cards, and all kinds of fonny odds without ends? Here are red-heart stickers for Valentine and already my heart are gloomy with no brass band inside because Valentine's Day she are come on Saturday night and nobody are yet ask me to party, not even Ramon next door whose madre make pecan balls that stick to teeth like burr to burro, but which are taste more grand to tongue than anytheeng in shop on Soledad Street where Ramon are work on Saturdays.

"Also, Señora, Dolores have spend whole quarter on valentine for Juan Hierra, the new boy at school, because he walk home with her. On purpose, Señora, I theenk she take all her books home the first day he are come so he of the politeness must help her. Now Dolores geeve me the straight mouth without smile and walk home with Juan instead of make the roller skate chain with me and Ramon after school."

"Well," I responded, "I was thinking of sending some valentines to the young aviators at Randolph Field. But I think that you could have much fun if you gave a party and asked your guests to make valentines for them."

"Oh, Señora," she exclaimed happily. "Right away I ask entire class. Two boys are artists and one can preent almost like newspaper in fineness."

* * *

"Here," I offered, "is a box of plain white cards which do not fit my file. You can make them into valentines. Ask each guest to bring scissors, glue, lace paper, old Christmas cards, bright stickers and pictures and you will have a good time doing a good deed."

"We will make even finer cards than the one Dolores bought," she said, winding up a bolt of red ribbon. "It have girl in red sweater with tennis racquet made of real wood and streeng and it say:

"'Though love is a delightful game
You'll need a racquet just the same.'

Dolores buy it because thees Juan likes the tennis."

"Here," I said, getting an idea from her description, "is a picture of a child fishing in a red bucket. You can make a red ribbon fishing line and put this jingle with it:

"'To catch a fish or valentine,
You'll need a certain kind of line.'"

"Señora," she exclaimed, adding the picture to a box of things that we were removing from the chest, "Ramon can make rhymes almost as fast as you can. Last Valentine's Day, when Pablo Salcedo send me red heart, Ramon breeng me box of candy and say:

"'Thees valentine is from Ramon,
And is for you to eat alone.'

Thees make my padre laugh and say, 'Ramon is look out for himself.' Here is picture of skaters, can you make also rhyme for thees one?"

"Our forces have a serious work to do," I answered. "Let us lighten their hearts with jolly nonsense. How about:

"'To skate into a maiden's heart,
You'll need a balance at the start?'"

* * *

"Señora," she said, clapping her hands, "Why are you help me theenk up thees party instead of write story for Editor who want one muy pronto?"

"I am getting three things done with one stroke," I answered. "I am getting my chest tidied, I am getting my valentines made for the boys, and I am putting the brass band back into your heart by letting you forget yourself in doing for others, perhaps then you will make a good pecan cake for supper."

"Oh, Señora," she ejaculated, "You are always theenk up fine scheme. You theenk Uncle Sam also like valentine with stars and stripes forever on heem?"

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS

Our Readers Say—

Abe Lincoln's "Helper"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Eighty-one years ago, on the 11th of February, Abraham Lincoln left Springfield, Illinois. On that day, this was his short and memorable farewell address:

> My friends, no one not in my situation can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. . . . I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance, I cannot fail. Trusting in Him, who can go with me, and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well.

The conviction of those six words: "With that assistance, I cannot fail"!

Isn't it possible that most of us have the wrong conception of God at times, and that it is that wrong conception of a loving heavenly Father that seems to separate us from Him? To Lincoln, God was not "afar off." He was "an ever present help." Let us not forget that we have an infinite and omnipresent God—and that his works are infinite.

GUY F. MINNICK

Great Neck, N. Y.

On Conserving Paper

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Loyal Americans of all political parties, religious affiliations, and nationalities, are today united in one purpose—to win the war. All stand ready to make whatever sacrifices are deemed necessary to this end.

Among the things we are asked to conserve is paper. We should all see if our stock of paper is being used for a wholly constructive purpose, or if our supply could be put to a more worthy use. We wonder how much of the paper used in newspapers and magazines is being used constructively to help readers in some way toward a solution of the great problem confronting us. Surely there is little gain to readers in pages filled with intimate details of accidents, murders, robberies and other law violations.

Kansas City, Mo. A. C.

Mirror of World Opinion

Pétain's Pessimism

The Living Age has translated and reprinted an article by Jean le Bret from Le Tour, Montreal Liberal French language newspaper, which throws an interesting light on the policies of Marshal Pétain as head of the government of Vichy, France. It is a record of opinions of Pétain expressed by his peers in the first World War.

"The firm attitude of General Foch," wrote Marshal Joffre in his memoirs, "at first calmed the excessive fears that were felt, but General Pétain again began to alarm every one. . . . During my tour of inspection I was forcibly impressed with his pessimism, and later I had corroboration of this mental attitude of his." Poincaré wrote: "Clemenceau took me aside (March 26, 1918) and said: 'Pétain is annoying and provoking in his pessimism.'" Poincaré recorded also that Loucheur, the war minister, was dissatisfied with Pétain, whom he considered "a dyed in the wool defeatist and who told him, Loucheur, a few days ago, 'We must start peace negotiations.' When the Minister repeated this to Foch, the latter said, 'To ask peace would be insanity. We have known much more perilous moments.'"

Perhaps the most striking picture is from M. Martet's "The Tiger." In this work he quotes Clemenceau as saying: "At Doullens I was in the middle between two men. One of them told me that we were cooked, and the other paced up and down like an insane man and wanted to fight. I said to myself—let's try Foch; at least with him we would perish with a rifle in our hand. And so I dropped that very sensible man, Pétain, who was so full of good intentions, and I chose that insane man whom we know as Foch. It was that lunatic who pulled us out of the mire."—*Indianapolis News.*

Civil Rights or Civil Strife

Wendell L. Willkie warned Americans that "if they fail to preserve civil rights in this country" during the war all "sacrifices will be in vain." . . .

Internal strength depends upon democracy working at home. If it should break down here, civil strife and revolution will result and the enemy from within will turn over the victory to the enemy without.—*Michigan Christian Advocate.*

The Wide Horizon

Swiss Methods and American

By Henry W. Steiger

The fact that on January 25 the Swiss people rejected an initiative measure to elect their highest executive in the way Americans elect their President, should not pass unnoticed.

The Socialists proposed to the Swiss electorate that the Federal Council should be increased in number from seven to nine and should be elected directly by the people instead of by Parliament, as is now the case. They were turned down by a vote of 519,000 to 250,000.

The general feeling among the Swiss is that now is not the right time for such changes, and in this respect the strength of the rejection is very interesting.

Why do the Swiss prefer their own system to the American one? Fundamentally for the same reason that led the framers of the American Constitution to decide that the American President should be elected by a carefully chosen electoral college rather than by direct popular vote.

* * *

But the Swiss Socialists had a special reason to ask the voters to depart from the established practice in the choice of the executive: They want a seat in the Federal Council. The political organization of labor in Switzerland took place at a time when conservative and liberal parties were setting the tone for politics and therefore the Socialist Party has had to fight its way to obtain representation. Although in the National Council (equivalent of the American House of Representatives) the Socialists are the largest party, they are still only a minority, if the parties of the Right (Liberals, Catholic-Conservatives, Peasants, and other smaller parties) form a bloc. Up to now vacancies in the Federal Council have been filled exclusively from the ranks of the Right, which left the Socialists a mere opposition party. The representation in the Federal Council now keenly sought by the Socialists, would have an advantage for the Right as well as for the Socialists, for it would turn over to them a share of the responsibility for that government, which they now have the right only to criticize.

It is in accordance with the Swiss sense of justice that each group of citizens should have its proper voice in matters of the administration, and the results of the initiative may be taken to mean that at the first possible occasion the right proportion in the composition of the Federal Council should be established. But to change the election procedure for such party considerations, and to augment the number of seats from seven to nine in order to give the Socialists a better chance for a seat, and thereby to endanger the swiftness of decision at such a critical moment, probably was felt to be contrary to the interests of the country.

This initiative points to the difficulties the Socialists must surmount in order to secure representation in the highest executive of the Federation. This board of seven members in many ways is quite unlike the cabinets of other countries. It is more like the board of directors of a business firm. Vacancies are filled individually and resignations for political reasons are rare.

* * *

Just as in a commercial board of directors the different interests want to be represented, so the different parts of the country want to have their representation. The three most important cantons—Zürich, Bern and Vaud—each have a permanent seat, while the four other seats are occupied by the other cantons. The French and Italian parts of the country are represented by two or three seats, and the Catholics have two or three. In case of a vacancy not only the capacities and reputation of a candidate determine his eligibility, but also the canton and the denomination and party he represents. If the canton which should be considered in the particular case has a capable Socialist candidate, he would have a chance to be elected. The Socialists have their best chances in the cantons of Zürich and Bern, but in the last elections of a Züricher and Bernese Federal Councilor the Socialist candidate was defeated.

It is encouraging for the advocates of democracy to see that the common man, the man without specific training in political matters, has the capacity, when his innate spiritual qualities are not suppressed, to pass judgment on matters of great concern to his country. The outcome of a Swiss plebiscite is never a blunt "yes" or "no." The proportion between the ayes and the noes is as important as the decision itself. The plebiscite, together with the discussion of political affairs in the press and in assemblies, gives the Government ample opportunity to interpret the voice of the people.

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